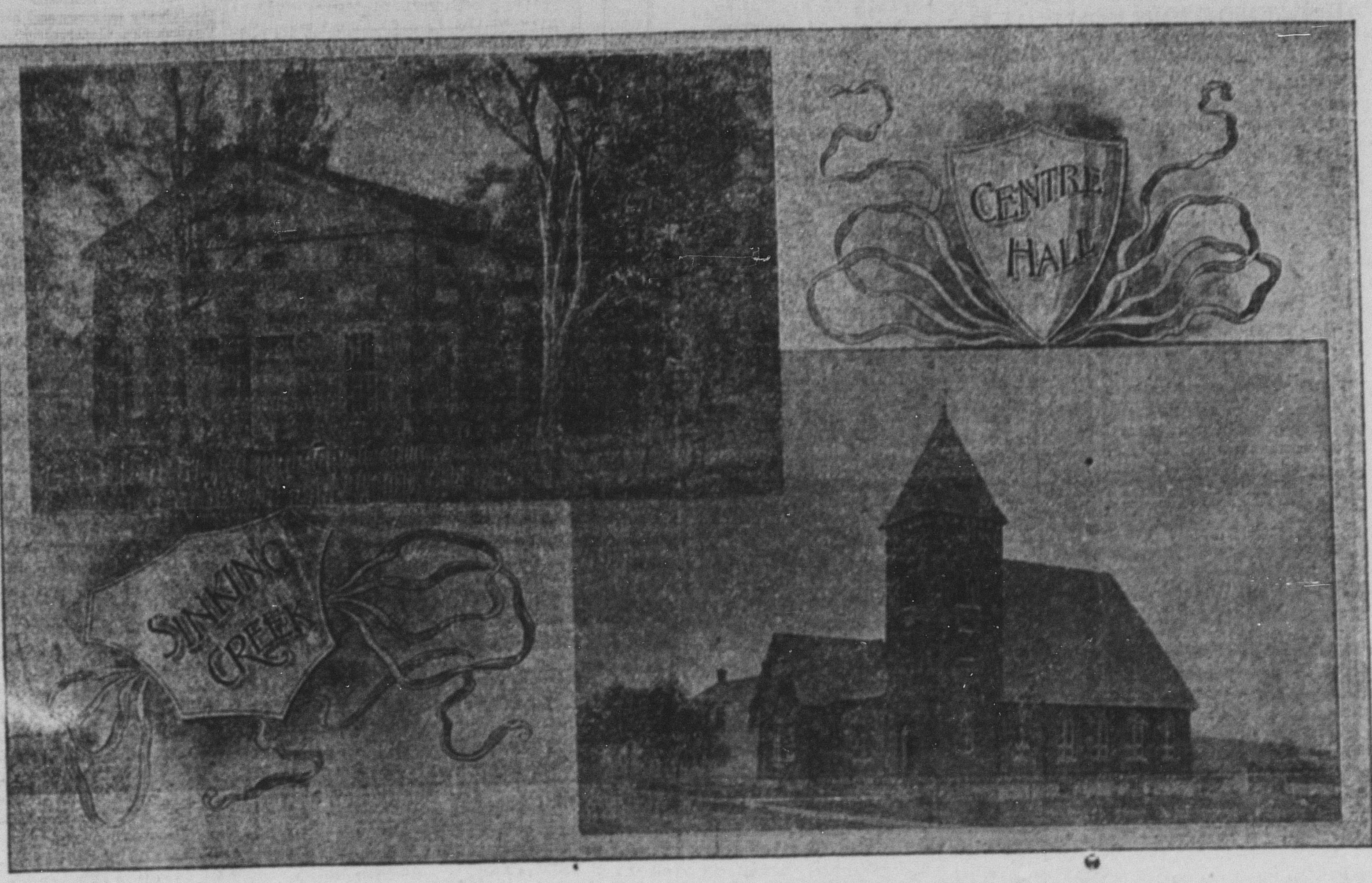
The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900. NO. 9



EARLY CHURCH HISTORY.

THE SALE OF CENTRE HILL CHURCH RECALLS INCIDENTS.

Presbyterianism in this Section is not on the Decline.—Early History and Trials of the Church.

At a congregational meeting of the Sinking Creek Presbyterian church held recently, and in view of the fact that services were abandoned at the Old Brick church at Centre Hill, they decided to dispose of the church and lot. It being one of the old land marks in our valley, an organization having been established there over a century ago, it may be of some interest to your many readers to recall some of the incidents connected with this church, as well as the early history of Presbyterianism in Penn's valley, as gleaned from the records of the church, and of those who were all their lives associated with the organization.

The first settlers of Penns valley were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. (Linn's history gives that as far back as 1775.) At that date there were only twenty-eight families in the valley, of whom twenty-two were subscribers to the fund to pay supplies sent here by the Presbyterian church.

Rev. William Linn was the first supply who ever penetrated Penns valley. He found these people had voluntarily united in congregations, without any formal organization. They were godly men, and had brought with them their Bibles, Confession of Faith and psalm book, and with the love of the church of their fathers, they gathered about for social worship, without the formality of a church organization.

The first church building in Penns valley was erected in the year 1785, by the East Penns valley congregation It was a plain log structure, with seating capacity for about two hundred. This building was on the Musser farm, north east of Penn Hall.

The Huntingdon Presbytery was organized in this church on April 14th, 1795. Rev. James Martin was Pastor of this church at this time. He died June 20th, 1795, and was buried in the grave yard of the East Penns valley church, where his remains lie beneath a slate or limestone slab.

In the year 1793 a building of the same style but somewhat larger than the one above mentioned, was erected at Centre Hill, by the Sinking Creek congregation, on the lot of ground now occupied by the cemetery. This, after having been remodeled, served the congregation until 1842, when it was superseded by a handsome brick building, at a cost of about eight thousand dollars, which was entered in 1843.

This edifice, after being occupied for seventeen years, was thoroughly repaired, being remodeled, repainted, papered, cushioned, and carpeted, at a cost of about two thousand dollars, and thus remains until this day. With the exception of the roof, the building is well preserved for having stood fifty-seven years, which goes to prove that it was a well constructed building, and the best of material having been used.

The Rev. William Adams was the Pastor at this time. The building committee consisted of Messrs. James Potter, Wm. Hewes, Esq., Samuel W. Wilson, Samuel Davis, and Thomas Mayes, Esq.

Shortly after the completion of this church the Rev. Adams resigned, and in the year 1846 a call was made out for Rev. Robert Hamill, and he continued Pastor of this church for twenty-nine years.

In those days families who were members of this church would come a distance of five and even up to ten miles to attend services. In former years this building was at times too small for the congregation, there being more people than there were pews to accommodate them. The congregation diminished by death and by emigration and other churches being built in close proximity to it, and the members saw the congregation dwindle, until the regular services ceased.

The village of Centre Hall springing up in these latter years, and being in the bounds of this congregation, they saw the necessity of having a place of worship there, if they desired to hold the membership and perpetuate Presbyterianism in this part of Penns valley. The Sinking Creek congregation decided and did erect a neat church edifice there in 1888, at a cost of over four thousand dollars, for the better accommodation of the members and families residing in that vicinity.

It was by no means a new organization, but a branch of the old plant and is recognized by the higher courts of the church as part of the Old Sinkng Creek church. The abandoning of the old church therefore does not mean that Presbyterianism is dying out in our valley, but reminds us of the changes and growth of our valley, thereby making many changes in the location of our churches as well as our places of trade and business.

There are many sacred memories associated with the old church. When we look back to the time when our fathers and mothers worshiped there, and on the list of membership we find the names of many of the most prominent citizens of our valley, devout men and women who were members of this church have all passed away, and recently, the demise of Rev. Robert Hamill, D. D., who was the Pastor of this church for twenty-nine years, and who had survived all the old members of this church, and had attained to the great age of eighty-five years—was called away, he being the last one on the records of the church, as a member at the time of the erection of the church as it now stands.

The cemetery connected with this church is the oldest burial ground in the valley. The remains of Rev. William Stuart lies entombed in this cemetery; he was installed in the year 1801 and continued Pastor of this church for thirty-three years, and many of the oldest residents of the valley are buried here. After the church is removed the marble slabs will remain and will remind us of the hallowed spot where our fathers worshiped in the Old Sinking Creek Presbyterian church as well as marking the graves of our loved ones. G. L. GOODHART.

Funeral of Rev. Hamill, D. D.

The Rev. Robert Hamill D. D, passed to his Eternal reward, on the evening of February 15th, from his home in Philadelphia. A brief illness preceeded his translation, in which there was but little suffering. So sudden was the summons, that it came but a few hours after he had written a letter. His departure brings sorrow and great comfort. To his children, it is the loss of a most kind and deeply beloved father. He held a large place in their respect and affection. Wise, kind, judicious, considerate, loving, his removal has created a deep chasm. A void which none but the loving Savior can fill. But there is comfort for them. His memory will be a perpetual benediction to the writer of these lines—for many years he was the tried and trusted friend, and had more influence in shaping his life and character than any other man. He is most glad to lay this tribute at his feet. His name has been mentioned many, many times by hundreds in your beautiful valley, with that respect and reverence which the true sense of his word has prompted. His dignity of character, correctness in life, and affectionate manner will long be remembered by those who were privileged to greet him in their homes. His pulpit ministrations will be treasured for their reverence, their instruction, their ability, and the deep and lasting impressions produced by them. The great day alone will tell of the number that have been brought to the Savior through the ministry of that faithful messenger of his grace. The funeral services took place at his late residence in Philadelphia, and were conducted by the Rev. M. A. Bronson, D. D., Rev. Jas. W. Boal, D. D., and Rev. S. T. Lowery, D. D. A number of ministerial brethren of the city were present to show their respect to an honored and faithful servant of Christ, who had doubtless heard from the lips of his Master the welcome—"Good and faithful servant enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

JAS. W. BOAL.

Port Carbon, Pa., Feb. 22.

Death of a Son of the Revolution.

John Evans, the oldest citizen of Lewistown, died last Friday, aged 93. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his wife a granddaughter of Peacock Major, a Lieutenant in the same war.

CRONJE SURRENDERS.

Hemmed In an Army of 4000 Boers is Captured by General Roberts.

After one of the most heroic defenses in history, General Cronje, commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, surrendered unconditionally to the British forces on Tuesday, with 4000 men, to Lord Roberts who had 60,000 men.

A large number of women and children formed part of the Boer camp.

The decision of Cronje to surrender was due to the fact becoming known to the Boer leader that Lord Roberts had prepared to commemorate Majuba Day by making a desperate assault on the Boer position.

Without ammunition, his artillery disabled, most of his force wounded or utterly worn out by the ten days' fighting, since the retreat from Magersfontein, General Cronje preferred capitulation to what would certainly have amounted to a massacre of his men.

Roberts, in his report of the surrender says: "Cronje asked for kind treatment at our hands and also that his wife, grandson, private secretary, adjutant and servants might accompany him to Cape Town, whither he was to be sent. I assured him his request would be granted."

Only some of the light artillery was captured, Cronje having sent his heavy guns to a safe place for service in other operations.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from March 1 to 5, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 6, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 7, great central valleys, 8 to 10, eastern states 11.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country abont March 6, great central valleys 8, eastern states 10. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about March 9, great central valleys 11, eastern states 13.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. March 5, will average below normal in the great central valleys, below in the eastern states, above on the Pacific slope. Rainfall for the same period will be above on the Pacific slope, below in the great central valleys, and below in the Atlantic states.

About the date of this bulletin a moderately high temperature wave will be on the Rockies and will cross to the Atlantic States in two or three days.

March temperature is expected to average about normal. First and last weeks will be cold and middle part of the month will be cold.

A severe cold wave will cross the east of Rockies country about 4 to 9, after which temperature will rise till 18 to 20. From 20 to April 4 a great fall in temperature may be expected, the greatest change being about 20 to 24 in the great central valleys, a little later in the eastern states.

Conditions will be favorable to tornadoes not far from March 3, in great central valleys, between parallels 35 and 40.

Texas Cattle Syndicate.

A big cattle syndicate is about being organized. The results of expert appraisers show that 73 companies have options on their properties, which include 20,000,000 acres. The average price put on the land was $1.90 per acre. The cattle number 900,000 head, and were appraised at $21.37 per head. The total value of all the properties comprehended in the syndicate is $40,000,000. They also have an option on 30 cotton seed oil mills in Texas to supply the cattle with oil cake for food.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE MINORITY WIN A POINT ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The Republicans Forced to an Amendment to Secure Votes.—The Gold Standard Bill in Bad Shape.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Democrats of the House have a right to claim the amendment of the Porto Rican tariff bill, which the Republicans were compelled to make at the eleventh hour in order to get the Republican votes needed to pass the bill, as a party triumph. The firm and united attitude of the Democrats was what enabled the Republican objectors to force the amendment of the bill.

As predicted, the gold standard bill, reported from the conference committee is a little bit worse than was either the House or the Senate bill. It contains every objectionable feature that was in both, and has made most of them more objectionable. As the Republicans have the votes, the Conference bill will probably be rushed through this week. It has already been agreed that the Senate shall vote upon it Thursday.

Quay is in sight of success. A test vote has made it sure that he will get the seat when the final vote is taken. A number of Democrats will vote to seat him as a matter of principle.

Senator Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, expresses the opinion that the attempt to create friction between the Democrats and Populists, will fail. Speaking of the nomination of Col. Bryan, Senator Butler said: "Bryan will be the choice of three elements, the Democrats, the Populists and the silver Republicans. The two latter will meet on the same day, if present arrangements are carried out, and will, in all probability unite upon the same candidate for Vice President."

Representative Richardson, the Democratic leader in the House, has, by a new resolution, added the steel trust to the sugar trust, the paper trust, the tin trust and the oil trust, the products of which previous resolutions authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to prohibit the transportation of an Interstate Transportation lines whenever they have knowledge that the prices asked for the goods produce profit in excess of 4 per cent. on the actual capital invested in the trust which controls them.

Mr. McKinley has tendered places on the new Philippine Commission, to two gold Democrats—Gen. Luke E. Wright, of Tenn., and Mr. Henry C. Ide, of Vermont. Inasmuch as both of these gentlemen are supposed to endorse the financial as well as the foreign policy of the Republican administration, it is farcical for Mr. McKinley to expect the Democratic party to recognize them as its representatives on the Commission. It is equally farcical to label the new Commission, non-partisan, when everybody knows it to be thoroughly imperialistic.

Although the Wisconsin Democrats made a strong and almost a winning fight for Milwaukee, none of them have shown the slightest disgruntlement over the choice of Kansas City for the National Convention, by the Democratic National Committee. Like all other good Democrats, they believe in majority rule, and accepted the vote of the Committee as ending the controversy. It is the same with those Democrats who advocated holding the convention ahead of that of the Republicans. Upon second thought, every Democrat recognizes how fitting it is that the party which stands for the true American construction of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Constitution, should hold its National Convention on Independance day.

Indianapolis has been named as the place and Sept. 5 as the time for holding the National Convention of the Association of Democratic Clubs, by the Executive Committee of the Association. At the same meeting the resignation of Hon. Chauncey F. Black, of Pa., as President of the Association, and of Representative Sibley, of Pa., as a member of the executive committee were accepted. The new President will not be announced until April 13, Jefferson Day, when the Association will give a big banquet in Washington. Gov. Benton McMillin, of Tenn., Chairman of the Executive Committee, will act as President until then.

The clique of real estate speculators, who are after a big wad of Uncle Sam's money, in exchange for the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, which, notwithstanding its being a quagmire in which no solid foundation for a large building can be had without driving piles through thirty or forty feet of mud, they have been talking up as just the place to locate future public buildings, received an unexpected check when the Washington Centennial Committee came out strong for the projected Federal Avenue, from the Capitol to the proposed Memorial bridge to Arlington, over the Mall, upon which all future Federal buildings shall be located. The Mall is owned by the government and there would be no pickings in the erection of buildings by the government upon its own ground.

Senator Vest thus sized up the Republican policy, in a short speech: "The proposition that the U. S. can hold territory as a colonial possession and its people as vassals, is the most preposterous and dangerous that has ever been advanced in the course of my public life."

LATE NEWS NOTES.

The Quay managers claim he will get his seat by the aid of a few Democrats. Some doubt it, others fear it is true.

Colonel Guffey, who was in Washington a few days ago, says there is no indication yet that Quay will succeed.

Says a prominent Boer authority: "Even if General Cronje wanted to surrender his men would not let him do so. Every one is determined to fight to the bitter end. And even if General Cronje's forces should surrender, that would not end the war. We have done the British no wrong, and we have never deserved the underhanded tricks they have employed upon us since the first."

Killed 15 Cows.

George Belles, a Lycoming county dairyman, killed 15 of his best cows last Friday by shooting them. A state veterinary surgeon had examined the cattle, and decided they were suffering from tuberculosis.

A. R. De Fluent, editor of the Journal, Doyelstown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Inreiest from Everywhere.

A Day Well Spent.

If we sit down at set of sun,
And count the things that we have done,
And counting find
One self-denying act, one word
That eased the heart of him who heard;
One glance most kind,
That fell like sunshine where it went,
Then we may count the day well spent.

But if through all the livelong day
We've eased no heart by yea or nay;
If through it all
We've nothing done that we can trace
That brought the sunshine to a face;
No act most small
That helped some soul and nothing cost,
Then count that day as worse than lost.

Don't be a sneak,
Don't be a tool,
Nor overwise,
As the fool.
Don't be a meedler,
Nor gossip peddler,
Nor seek deceive,
Nor neighbor grieve.
Be free but fair,
Your own needs all your care.
—Case.

Daniel Hess, the founder of Linden Hall, now 82, reads and writes without glasses.

George W. Reber, once of Miles twp., has left Wisconsin and moved to Harrison, Ill.

A broken arm resulted to the wife of Henry Snavely, west of Coburn, from falling on the ice last week.

The town council of Shamokin are under arrest for wrong-doing which they attempted to conceal.

Nature's windworks were put to severest test from Saturday to Monday and proved in best working order.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, March 4: Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; Spring Mills, 2 p. m.; Tusseyville, 10 a. m.

Not fifty miles from this town, a Miss Cold married a Mr. Slaugh. They have a little youngster and named him Cold Slaugh.

The shingle mill, edgers and trimmers, for the Linden Hall Lumber Co's new sawmill, are now in position, ready for operations.

A horse of Wm. Throssel, of Woodward, was shot one day last week, suspected of being mad, and bitten by a mad dog while lumbering in Brush valley.

Robert N. Ellenberger, of State College, traveling salesman for the Osborne Manufacturing Company, died very suddenly in Jefferson county, aged 45 years.

Clark Gramley, of Rebersburg, purchased machinery and patterns of the Agar foundry at Lock Haven and will make his shops at Rebersburg hum with greater music.

Rev. Warden's revival services in the Lutheran church draw a large attendance. His remarks make deep impressions upon his hearers, and lasting ones for good upon many.

John T. Lee having served upon the school board very creditably for a number of years, leaving an impress for harmony and good upon the board and schools, ends his last term with the current year.

Judge Frazer, of Pittsburg, has rendered a decision that a man need not support his wife's mother. In the case on trial the court points out that the daughter is married and has no property and that her husband cannot be compelled to support his mother-in-law.

George Emerick's teams for a number of weeks have been busy hauling fine logs from his chopping on the mountain a little east of town. The McNitt teams, with immense wagon loads of staves, also pass through here daily to the station.

Queer: Carloads of horses are being bought up in this valley and shipped east, whilst carloads are brought in from the west and sold to our farmers. Perhaps the ones shipped out are the $5, $10 and $15 plugs, to be ground into boulougna sausages in the cities.

The members of the Centre Hill Presbyterian congregation will take a lively interest in the sale of the furniture, &c., March 10, so as to secure articles as mementos of that old and once flourishing church, now supplanted by the Centre Hall church.

We had a cold wave that was full of arctic music. Saturday 24, it was mild with indications for rain. At 3 in the afternoon the western horizon showed dark clouds looming up and before dark high winds howled and snow to the depth of 1 inch covered the surface. The storm howled all night, was worse on Sunday and at night terrific, continuing all day Monday. Tuesday was calm, bright, but cold. The thermometer on the mornings of these days registered as follows: Sunday 3 below 0; Monday 3 above; Tuesday at 0. With a greater snowfall drifts would have closed all the roads.

THE NEWS.

Notwithstanding a rain and snow storm, Dewey Day was enthusiastically celebrated at Wheeling, and thirty thousand people crowded the streets to catch a glimpse of the Admiral.

William H. Jackson and James Cary, both colored, were sentenced to thirty days in jail in Winchester, Va., for passing counterfeit money.

There were simple but interesting ceremonies at the driving of the first spike in the Delaware General Electric Railway in Dover, Del.

Wash-a-kie, aged chief of the Eastern Shoshone Indians, died in his tepee, on the Wind River reservation, in Central Wyoming.

Organizer George W. Purcell, of the Mine Workers' Union, accused in Williamsburg, Ky., of leading a riot, was acquitted.

Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, delivered the oration at the celebration of the University of Pennsylvania.

The constitutional amendment designed to disfranchise the colored voter was adopted by the Virginia Senate.

Charles H. Carleton, wanted in Philadelphia to answer a charge of conspiracy, was arrested in Centredale, R. I.

Henry M. Alden, editor-in-chief of Harpers' Weekly, was married to Mrs. Ada F. Murray, of Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Waltons Wilson was gagged and robbed by a couple of Italians in New York. The men were arrested.

The Virginia House Committee on Finance reported a bill to pension widows of Confederate soldiers.

A. T. Dennett, the New York reformer, was taken to an insane asylum in Concord, N. H.

A man and a woman were asphyxiated at the Klondike Hotel, Bleecker street, New York.

Dr. James H. Smart, president of Perdue University, died at his home in Lafayette, Ind.

Congressman Overstreet, of Indiana, father of the House Currency bill, was renominated.

Hezekiah Thomas died in Morgantown, W. Va., at the age of 103 years.

Leander J. McCormick, manufacturer of the famous harvesters and binders, died in Chicago of pneumonia.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has returned from a trip to Havana.

The national convention of the Populist party will be held in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on May 1st.

The British steamer Restormel sank in the Delaware River. She was loaded with a cargo of wheat.

A fifteen-year-old boy has been banished from Massachusetts by order of the court for forging a check.

William H. Beard, the artist, died in New York.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has bought all the lines of the Deseret Telegraph Company, heretofore owned and operated by the Mormon Church.

Owners of oyster beds in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are making efforts to combine. The proposed company is to have a capital of $15,000,000.

Governor Tyler, of Virginia, complained to the Senate that bills were changed after they had passed the Senate and before coming into his hands.

The steamer Taormina, from Santos, arrived at New York with one yellow-fever patient on board. A fireman had died and was buried at sea.

The Alfa Hotel, at Southern Pines, a winter resort in North Carolina, was burned. Loss $20,000. All the guests escaped.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company was incorporated at Albany, with a capital of one million dollars.

Dan R. Hanna, a son of the senator, was married in Glenville, O., to Mrs. Daisy Gordon Maud.

P. L. McCarthy, a farmer, was frozen to death near New Brunswick, N. J.

Frosts in Florida damaged the strawberry crop and the early vegetables.

The large Ingrahamville Mill, at Pawtucket, R. I., was destroyed by fire.

Daniel Getzendanner died at his home in Charlestown, W. Va.

Senator Lodge's venerable mother died at her home in Boston.

Tom Gould, the notorious New York divekeeper, died.

From the mainmast of the ship Shenandoah, lying at San Francisco, the ashes of Walter S. Blanchard were scattered to the four winds.

Howard S. Gardner, of Stroudsburg, Pa., was held in $1,000 bail in Philadelphia on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

Gen. E. C. Williams, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, died at his home in Chapman, Pa.

Seven hundred journeymen tailors of Chicago have been locked out by the merchant tailors.

Deed was recorded in Norfolk conveying to the Vanderbilts railroad properties in Virginia.

The upholstery manufacturers in Philadelphia rejected the scale offered by the weavers.

A squad of negro soldiers from Fort Bliss raided the police station in El Pason, Texas, to release a comrade. A fight ensued, in which one policeman and one soldier were killed.

Charles F. Stell brought suit in Carlisle against persons who remonstrated against the granting of a liquor license to him, charging that they made libelous statements.

Charles Gregory was committed for the grand jury of the Princess Anne (Va.) Court, on the charge of committing a felonious assault on Fannie Hale, fourteen years old.

Governor Tyler, of Virginia, signed the bill for the incorporation of the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

The Abbott-Downing Company, manufacturers of carriages and wagons, in Concord, N. H., made an assignment.

Will Burts, colored, who confessed having attempted to lynch Mrs. C. L. Weeks, was lynched near Aiken, S. C.

Suit was filed in the Federal Court in Chattanooga attacking the constitutionality of the Bankruptcy law.

Seven miners were caught in a snow slide in Silver Lake Basin, Colorado. All were saved but one.

President Eliot has opened Harvard Summer School to one thousand Cuban teachers free of charge.

Frank P. Brown, a student of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, was shot from ambush.

The West Virginia miners again advanced the price of coal.

Prof. William G. Sumner, in his remarkable address made in New Haven, Ct., contended that only ten per cent. of married people realized the ideals with which they began married life

CRONJE AT BAY.

SURROUNDED, HE REPULSES ROBERTS' ARMY OF 50,000.

BRAVERY OF THE BOERS.

Kitchener Refuses Cronje's Request for an Armistice—Their Position is Hopeless, But They Will Not Surrender—Tons of Metal Being Hurled Into Burgher Trench—Surrender is Inevitable.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—One of the most important crises of the South African War is on. The latest developments are as follows:

Gen. P. A. Cronje, with a Boer army estimated at 8,000 men, has made a determined stand at Paardeberg drift, in the Orange Free State, 40 miles east of the Cape Colony border.

A force of Boers from Ladysmith, reported to be under command of Gen. Hans Botha, has arrived to reinforce General Cronje. This force was attacked and scattered by Lord Roberts, the British commander-in-chief.

General Buller continues to advance on Ladysmith, Natal, but is meeting unexpectedly strong resistance from considerable forces of Boers who remain in that vicinity. The bombardment of Ladysmith was heavy up to Monday, the date of the last advices from that place.

The most startling incident of the general situation is an exploit by Cronje upon which the British censored dispatches bestow high praise. With his comparatively small force he was attacked last Sunday by the entire army of Lord Roberts, estimated to have numbered 50,000 men, and he repulsed the attack in what is described as "one of the costliest actions of the war."

Cronje's army took up a very strong position in the bed of the Modder River at Paardeberg drift. A detachment of his force held also a kopje, or hill, some little distance from the river and parallel with it. On both sides of the river there is a broad, level plain which can be swept by the Mausers of the Boers, who use the river banks as breastworks. The British infantry could not therefore approach the Boer position safely within a distance of a mile and a half, but the British artillery could take positions out of the range of the Boer Mausers and shell the river bed.

Lord Roberts decided upon an assault with infantry, which met a bloody repulse. On Monday and Tuesday he shelled Cronje's position. He made a reconnoissance in force Tuesday afternoon, which convinced him that he could not take the Boer position without "very heavy loss." Lord Roberts therefore decided not to attack with his infantry again, but to use his cannon upon the Boers shut up in the river bed, while using infantry and cavalry against the Boer reinforcement that arrived from Ladysmith and other places.

Should Boer reinforcements pour in upon him in great numbers—as is likely—General Roberts, while besieging Cronje, may find himself besieged. Meanwhile, Cronje's army, shut up in a cramped position, suffers a loss of men and material from the incessant inpour of British missiles. Want of food may perhaps limit the period through which resistance can be continued. Boer pluck is, however, indomitable, and there can be no doubt that Cronje will hold out while his men can handle their rifles. If they can hold out some days longer, they have a fair chance of being relieved by the armies of their compatriots that are flocking from all sides to aid them.

Cronje asked an armistice of 24 hours to allow him to bury his dead. Lord Kitchener, acting for Lord Roberts, refused, saying that the Boer leader must fight to a finish or surrender unconditionally. Cronje's final answer was that he would fight to the death.

The total British loss in Sunday's battle with Cronje is not known, but partial lists indicate that it was fully 700. The official Boer account of the battle states that the Boer loss in the main fight was one killed and one wounded. It also states that two were killed and four wounded in another fight in the same vicinity. A British press dispatch from Paardeberg states that "the Boers confessed to a loss of over 800 men."

FOR THE CONVENTION.

Democrats Choose Kansas City and Name July 4—Convention Hall.

Washington, (Special.)—By a vote of 40 to 9 the Democratic National Committee decided to hold the National Convention in Kansas City, Mo.

The date of the convention was fixed for July 4.

Until the afternoon it seemed almost a foregone conclusion the convention would be held early in June. After Kansas City had been selected as the place the impression was fixed that a date in May or June would be selected because of the weather prevailing in Kansas City during the summer months. The argument was advanced that it was necessary to hold the convention prior to that of the Populists, which falls on May 9, in order to escape the charge of nominating the Populist candidate, it being assured they will choose Bryan. It was also desired by many to hold the convention prior to the Republican Convention, which meets in Philadelphia on June 18.

These ideas were advanced at the meeting of the committee. Committeeman Johnson declared in favor of May 9, so the nominations by the Populists and Democrats could be simultaneous. He was, however, the only member who supported this view. Former Governer Stone, of Missouri, insisted that June 14 was the better date, in which view he was supported by Senator Tillman and others. The argument was advanced that the party failed in the last national campaign because the convention had been held in July and the time was too short to educate the people. The more time given between the meeting of the convention and the election the greater were the chances of the success of the Democratic party.

McGraw (W. Va.) and Blanchard (La.) presented the date of July 4 and urged that it be selected. This view was taken by Committeeman Campbell, of New York, who said it would be much better for the Democracy of New York to have a late convention rather than an early one.

Former Senator Gorman then spoke in favor of the holiday.

ASKS AN INVESTIGATION.

Congressman Wheeler Introduces a Resolution About Macrum.

Washington, (Special.)—Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, introduced in the House a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the truth or falsity of the charges made by Charles E Macrum, late Consul at Pretoria, that his official or personal mail was opened, read, suppressed or detained by the censor of the British Government at Durban or that a telegram sent by him to the Department of State was delayed by a British censor for several weeks.

ROBERTS' OPERATIONS.

Spencer Wilkinson Says There is No Doubt About the Relief of of Kimberley.

London, (By Cable.)—Spencer Wilkinson, the military expert, reviewing the situation in South Africa, says:

"Lord Roberts has begun this campaign by striking at the principal Boer forces in the western theater of war—that of Commandant Cronje, covering the siege of Kimberley.

"In a little over three weeks Lord Roberts had completed the organization of his force. He then quietly massed some 50,000 men, four infantry divisions and a cavalry division, near the selected point, reaching Modder River Station on Friday. He must have put his troops in motion with the least possible delay, for on Monday the action began. It was an attempt to turn the Boer position by a march round its left, or eastern, flank.

"On Monday General French's cavalry seized the passages of the Riet River, southeast of Jacobsdal, and were at once followed up by two infantry divisions. On Tuesday the cavalry moved north, and seized the crossings of the Modder River, the infantry following at their heels.

The Relief of Kimberley.

"On Thursday, when one division of infantry was on the Modder and the other close behind it, between the two rivers, the cavalry moved forward toward Kimberley, dispersed the besiegers from the southeastern front, and opened connection with the town.

"The same day the troops from the old camp at Modder River Station opened up communication with Jacobsdal, which had already been taken. Thus Lord Roberts had a semicircle around the Boer position at Magersfontein, from Kimberley on the north to Modder River Station on the south, and possibly the line was prolonged from Modder River Station to the northwest, so that General French might hope, by passing through Kimberley, to complete the circle, and thus enable Lord Roberts to envelop and capture Cronje's whole force.

"This was the result hoped for. The plan was brilliantly conceived and vigorously executed. But Cronje has been able to evade the blow. When Gen. French reached Kimberley it was found that Cronje, with the bulk of his force, had moved off toward Bloemfontein, apparently by the Boshof road, or by a shorter route along the north bank of the Modder.

Cronje Left in Haste.

"The laagers and stores abandoned and the convoy captured proved that Cronje left in haste, and one of General Kelly-Kenny's brigades was last reported as pursuing and engaging the Boer rear guard. General Kitchener is superintending the pursuit, which may be effective.

"Of the first and ninth divisions no mention has been made in the telegrams, and the inference is that a part of the design is as yet undisclosed. Possibly their function is to complete the circuit to the west. Perhaps, too, a force is making to the eastward, south of the Modder river, to intercept Cronje, though, as the mounted Boers cover thirty miles a day, no infantry can catch them. A part of the Boer forces may have retreated to the northwest, toward Barkly, and will, no doubt, be pursued.

"There can be no doubt that Kimberley is relieved, and that the railway will soon be reopened. This is a success; but the more valuable result—the destruction of a part of the Boer army—has not been secured. It cannot be said, in the circumstances, that this is attributable to weakness in the British generalship, which seems to have been excellent.

"There are disquieting features in the news. The capture by Boers, said to have come from Colesberg, of a large British convoy may diminish the mobility of the British force, and is a proof of the judgment and energy of the Boer leaders. The vigorous attack on the British post at Rensburg shows that the Boers mean to reply to Lord Roberts' advance by striking at his communications. Until the issue of the operations around Kimberley is fully known it is useless to speculate upon the next move of Lord Roberts. The fact that Kimberley has been relieved and that Cronje has to make a hasty retreat are to the good side of the account, but the fact that Cronje has not, at any rate up to the date of the latest telegrams, been well beaten in a fight, is a disappointment. The opinion is widespread that the invasion of the Free State will bring the Boer army, or at least the Free State contingent, out of Natal.

SHOT SWEETHEART'S FATHER.

Iowa Young Man Does Murder on His Way to Church.

Ottuma, Iowa, (Special.)—Leslie Eastburn, aged 21, shot Jasper Sutton, an aged citizen of Bloomfield, three bullets penetrating Sutton's abdomen and causing almost instant death.

Eastburn called at Sutton's home to take Sutton's 18-year-old daughter Alice to church. The father met Eastburn at the door and ordered him away. An altercation ensued and Sutton followed Eastburn to the road. Weapons were drawn by both men. Eastburn fired first, the older man falling before he could raise his weapon.

SHAFTER SAYS FOREVER.

United States Must Always Keep Garrisons in Philippines.

Buffalo, N. Y., (Special.)—Gen. William R. Shafter was at Fort Porter while returning to San Francisco.

Interviewed on the Philippine situation he said: "I regard the insurrection as broken. So far as the Tagals are concerned the insurrection is practically ended. As to what may occur among the other tribesmen over there I cannot say."

"How long will a garrison be necessary in the Philippines?" was asked.

"Forever," he replied, "and by forever I mean during your lifetime and mine."

THE AMERICAN ATTACHE.

A Report That He Was Missing Contradicted in a Despatch from Jacobsdal.

London, (By Cable.)—Lloyd Weekly Newspaper publishes a dispatch from Modder River, under date of Friday evening, saying that the American and Austrian attaches are reported to be missing.

Another despatch, dated at Jacobsdal the same day, states that Captain Slocums and the Austrian attache are at that place.

A New Railroad Official.

The Louisville and Nashville Railway has created the position of "horticultural agent." The duties of this official will be to encourage horticulture and truck raising along the line by means of information obtained in the same and other sections of the South.

Mammoth Pacific Liners.

Four American steamers designed for the Pacific trade are each to be 730 feet long, with a capacity of 22,000 tons. Some of the builders say the transpacific liners of the future will be 1,000 feet long.

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

ONLY HIGHEST COURT CAN SETTLE KENTUCKY MUDDLE.

DUAL LEGISLATURE NOW.

Two Sessions of Both the House and Senate in the Capitol—Democrats Meet an Hour Ahead of Opponents With Carter in the Chair—Two Presiding Officers in Chamber.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—The impression that the contest over the Governorship will not be ended till it is fought to a finish in the courts is not lessened by the action taken by the Democratic Senators in their session ratifying their former action by which Senator Goebel was declared Governor.

The Republicans who spoke for Governor Taylor said that he would not recognize as legal the proceedings just taken, and which was duplicated in the House, but has told them that he looks upon these proceedings as illegal and will not quit the fight until the whole matter is passed upon in the courts of last resort.

Governor Taylor's Position.

His position is that, the former proceedings being void, the ratification gives them no legal vitality; that the legal presiding officer, Lieutenant-Governor Marshall, had declared the session adjourned when the vote in question was taken, and that the vote should have been taken by yeas and nays, as in the case of a bill or joint resolution. Negotiations to settle the conflict between Lieutenant-Governor Marshall and Senator Carter over the chair in the Senate still goes on, but no agreement has been reached so far.

There is talk among the Democratic Senators of voting on the ratification resolutions in the Senate by yeas and nays. These resolutions received the support of 21 Senators, two more than a quorum.

Two Legislatures.

The Democrats had a session of the Senate at 9 o'clock with President (pro tem.) Carter presiding, and adjourned to meet again at 1.30. The Republicans adjourned Saturday, to meet at 11 o'clock, and the Democrats adopted this move to get possession of the chamber first. The Senate convened at 10.30. Both Carter and Marshal presided. The Republicans, recognizing Marshall, adjourned after prayer, and, led by Lieutenant-Governor Marshall, left the hall. The Democratic Senators, recognizing President (pro tem.) Carter, paid no attention to the Republican proceedings, and continued in session.

Goebel Election Reaffirmed.

The Democratic Senate then adopted a motion by Senator Allen, of Lexington, to ratify and reaffirm the former action of the Senate, by which Goebel was declared Governor. This prevailed on a viva voce vote, nobody making a demand for the yeas and nays. Senator Triplett, anti-Goebel Democrat, voted with the Democrats for the purpose of making a quorum.

The Democratic Senators adjourned, after adopting the Allen resolution.

The House convened at noon, Speaker Trimble presiding Mr. Hickman (Dem.) demanded a roll call to ascertain the presence of a quorum. The Republicans did not answer to their names, and only 53 of the 60 Democrats were present.

Released on Bail.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—J. L. Sutton the Sheriff of Whitley county, who was arrested recently on a charge of complicity in the Goebel assassination, was brought here from Louisville and waived an examination before County Judge Moran, and was admitted to bail. This was the result of an agreement between the attorneys for the prosecution and the defense. Sutton left for home in company with his uncle, State Inspector C. N. Lister.

Death of Judge R. A. Buckner.

Lexington, Ky., (Special.)—Judge Richard A. Buckner, one of the most noted lawyers of the Kentucky bar, is dead, aged eighty-seven years. He was an intense Union man during the Civil War, and did much to keep Kentucky from seceding. He was commonwealth's attorney, circuit judge, and was defeated for Congress in 1863. He was one of the commissioners from the Kentucky code in 1873 and was speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1861.

A Civil Service Amendment.

Washington, (Special.)—Representative Lacey, of Iowa, has introduced a bill amending the civil service act. It provides that government employes shall serve for five years, with opportunity for reappointment for another five years. Those now in the service shall serve out a term of five years and those who have served beyond that time shall be divided into classes whose terms shall gradually expire.

Sees His Son Drown, Unable to Aid.

Norfolk, Va., (Special.)—Joseph Grisette twenty-seven years old, fell overboard from a rowboat between this city and the quarantine station at Crany Island and was drowned. His father, who was accompanying him in another boat, looking up suddenly, observed the accident, but could render no assistance.

St. Charles College Burned.

New Orleans, (Special.)—The St. Charles College, at Grand Coteau, together with a valuable library, was burned. Loss, $50,000, insurance, $8,000.

Senator Lodge's Mother Dead.

Boston, (Special.)—Mrs. Annie E. Lodge, mother of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, died at her home in this city. She was seventy-nine years of age.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House, in committee of the whole, struck out the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission, Representative Pearre making a speech that caused a stir.

The House committee submitted a recommendation for a constitutional amendment disqualifying polygamists.

Secretary Hay and Ambassadors Pauncefote and Von Holleben exchanged ratifications of the Samoan treaty.

The House Committee on Postoffices took favorable action on the Loud bill.

A large delegation of vessel owners from Maryland called upon Secretary Root and Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers at the War Department, with the view to having their assistance in securing a modification of the existing law, which practically prohibits the dumping of ashes in any part of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

In the House of Representatives the, appropriation for the Civil Service Commission, which had been stricken out in committee of the whole, was reinserted.

Senator Clark, of Montana, testified before the Senate committee investigating the charges of bribery against him.

LIKE DREYFUS CASE.

Bureau Attachee Accused of Attempting Sale of Information—An Alleged Offer to England.

Paris, (By Cable.)—The sensational newspapers of Paris publish a story with regard to a sub-chief of one of the bureaus of the Ministry of Marine named Philipp, who is said to have been discovered in an offer to furnish Great Britain information relating to the freighting of vessels for the Transvaal in French ports.

It is alleged that in the letter containing his proposal he asked 25,000 francs in return for the information. It is also alleged that the letter was seized on the strength of information given through Dr. Leyds, whereupon M. Philipp absconded.

The Nationalist journals insinuate that he received timely warnings from the French Government, and was thus enabled to escape to England.

Dr. Leyds, however, denies the part attributed to him in the affair, and the British Embassy has issued a formal repudiation of any relations, direct or indirect, with Philipp.

According to the Journal Des Debats, Philipp has gone to the United States, where he formerly lived, and where, it is said, he became a bankrupt as the result of his unfortunate management of his business as a picture dealer.

The method by which he was trapped recalls the Dreyfus affair. He received a letter inviting him to meet a veiled lady, as in the notorious case of Lieut.-Col. Du Paty de Clam, at a well-known cafe. Here, according to his story, he indiscreetly revealed his designs to the veiled lady, who immediately informed the departmental commission, which promptly proceeded to investigate. Before action could be taken, however, the bird had flown.

NEW PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Meeting-place Would Probably Be Located in the City of Mexico.

Washington, (Special.)—There is renewed talk of another Pan-American Congress to be held in the near future. The Paris Exposition will probably prevent any such convention this year, although the reassembling of the congress of 1890 would not be a very difficult undertaking.

Secretary Hay has received assurances from representatives of all the South American countries favorable to the idea. Mr. Rockhill, chief of the Bureau of American Republics, is much interested in the plan, and is in correspondence with Central and South American Governments regarding it.

If the congress should reassemble it is understood the meeting place would be in the City of Mexico, as most convenient and accessible to all the delegates.

The arrangement of a program of subjects has received some attention, and a number of the topics discussed in 1890 are still regarded as important. Those suggested as most pertinent at the present time are arbitration, sanitary regulation, weights and measures, port dues and international law.

The invitations to this congress will be issued by the Government where the meeting is likely to be held. This will in all probability be Mexico.

ARGUMENT AND A GUN.

Shooting Affray Between Kentucky Politicians Narrowly Averted.

Frankfort, (Special.)—A political argument between ex-State Senator Charles J. Bronston, of Lexington, and Claude Desha, chief clerk of the Senate, came near precipitating a shooting affray on a Chesapeake and Ohio train crowded with returning Legislators.

Bronston is said to have denounced the Goebel men as revolutionists. Desha, to whom the remarks were addressed, denominated Bronston a bolter. Angry words passed and Senator Bronston drew a pistol.

Several legislators stood between them and prevented trouble. Desha's friends say he was not armed. Later both men agreed to drop the matter.

Operators Concede Another Advance.

Charleston, W. Va., (Special.)—At a meeting of the scale committee of the West Virginia Miners' Association and the Kanawha coal operators, it was decided to advance the price of mining 6¼ cents per ton on screened coal, and 5 cents a ton on gas, or soft coal. The new scale takes effect March 1. This is the second advance made in this district since April, 1899, and it covers advances recently made at the Indianapolis convention, which are to be effective April 1 in competitive fields.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

General Donmerce, the senior officer of the French Army, is 94 years old.

Sir John Lubbock's new title, Lord Avebury, is derived from an estate in Wiltshire which has a Druidical monument finer, it is said, than Stonehenge.

Maj. S. J. A. Denison, Toronto, has been appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of General Lord Roberts, and will be the representative of the Canadian contingent.

Judge Taft, the head of the new Philippine Commission, stands 5 feet 10, with the full quota of flesh for his height; has bright eyes, a healthy glow on his face and springy steps.

Bishop Potter (Episcopal), of New York, is said to know his Bible so well that in the hurry of rapid speech he can find any passage he requires just as a musician's fingers can find any key on a piano.

The death of the Marquis of Lothian removes a familiar and prominent figure from the House of Lords. He had sat in it for 30 years, and no man was better acquainted with all its forms and procedure.

Charles G. Bennett, of Brooklyn, the new Secretary of the United States Senate, has been identified with Empire State politics for many years: He was the Republican Congressional nominee from the Fifth New York district.

The address at the commencement exercises of the University of Michigan next June will be delivered by John M. Coulter, Ph. D., head professor of botany in the University of Chicago, and formerly president of the University of Indiana and of Lake Forest University.

Miss Mary Wilkins, the authoress, now says that she is not one of the committee which will examine all candidates for membership in the Boston Authors' Club. Her only connection with the club has been to allow the use of her name and to attend a dinner in its interest.

Mme. Rejane's failure to appear at the Theatre d'Ecoles, Paris, in her famous character of Mme. Sans Gene was due, it appears, to her discovery on opening her trunks on her return to the capital that all of her magnificent gowns had been ripped to shreds. The wardrobe thus ruined was worth more than 40,000 francs. The actress believes that a member of her own company—a jealous woman—is responsible for the act.

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

WHISKY KILLED A TRAMP.

Two Men Drink a Gallon of Liquor at Allentown, and One Died and the Other May Not Survive—Mine Inspector's Report Shows Great Prosperity in Fifth District—Youth Wounds His Father.

William Roebel, a tramp, was found dead in the Catasauqua Station-house, and a companion, Patrick Murphy, is not expected to survive. The two drank almost a gallon of the poorest quality of whisky. The proprietor of a hotel had sent a man named Fryman to a wholesale liquor dealer for a gallon of whisky. On his way to the hotel he met Roebel and Murphy, whom he treated to a drink out of the jug. He then set the latter on the sidewalk temporarily. When he looked for it it was gone; so were also Roebel and Murphy. Later Roebel and Murphy were found helplessly drunk on the main street. They were taken to the station-house. It is believed that they had taken the demijohn of whisky to some secluded spot, where they drank the liquor, which was eighty proof. It is said that when the demijohn was almost empty a boy kicked it out of Murphy's hands. It fell to the sidewalk and was broken and the two men scooped up the liquor with their hands and drank it.

Mines' Era of Plenty.

The annual report of Mine Inspector William H. Davies, of the Fifth Anthracite District, the Lehigh region, shows the total production of coal in 1899 to have been 6,191,027 tons against 5,555,480 tons in 1898. The past year was the most prosperous the Lehigh region has had for a long time. The average number of days worked was 185, compared with 143 in the previous year. The number of fatal accidents was a comparative decrease, forty-three persons meeting their deaths in and about the mines. Fourteen of these accidents were caused by falling coal in the mines. In the mining of coal 2,679,800 pounds of soda powder and 1,206,368 pounds of dynamite was used.

Poured Vitriol in Shoes.

James Thompson and John Durkin were arrested in Scranton at the instance of Martin Philbin and William Connery, of Mintooka. Philbin and Connery charged the defendants with pouring vitriol into their shoes while the prosecutors were asleep. Philbin is at the Lackawanna Hospital and is seriously injured. His feet were so badly burned by the acid that he may be lame for life. Connery is not in such a serious condition. Each of the accused men was held in $1000 bail.

Trade Fraught With Death.

John West, of Uniontown, met death in a peculiar manner, while visiting at the home of Neil James, at Wheeler. West and James struck up a deal, West trading his horse for James' revolver. In passing the weapon to West, James accidentally discharged it. The bullet entered West's head, causing instant death. West was 50 years old, and leaves a wife and five children.

Shot for Reproving Son.

Because 19-year-old Harry Kreger, of Scranton, was upraided for his idleness he drew a revolver and sent two 38-calibre bullets into his father's neck. The affair occurred at the Kreger house on the suburbs of Carbondale. The father is dying and the son is in jail. Young Kreger says his fa attacked him with a chair, but the witne say the shooting was entirely unprovok

Dug Their Way Out of Jail.

A. J. Mandeville and Richard Hana caped from the county jail at Couders The men dug a hole through their cell and after sawing a bar from an outside dow let themselves down into the jail by means of a rope made of bed clo They have not yet been captured. M ville was awaiting trial for highwa bery and Hanan was serving a senten larceny.

Almshouse Barn Burned.

The big almshouse barn at Lanca building 200 by 90 feet, with long exte was destroyed by an incendiary fire with a big lot of hay, grain and farm ments. All the live stock was saved b head of cattle. This is the fourth alm barn destroyed by an incendiary fire past twenty years, the last havin burned in July, 1882. The loss i $10,000, partially covered by insuran

Safe-blowers in a Postoffice.

Burglars entered the postoffice a about 2 o'clock in the morning, bl the safe and took about one hund eighty dollars in cash and postage st

News in Brief.

A herd of cattle belonging to Willia a West Whiteland Township farm killed, they having been afflicted wi culosis.

Elliott Bradley was waylaid masked robbers near Sharon and be unconsciousness. He was then $95 and other valuables.

What is thought to be a valuab coal has been discovered on th Philip Hagg, in the German about two miles northwest of Tyron

An emetic promptly administered John Powell, of Chester, saved Mrs. Powell mistook iodine for bark and drank the poison.

Daniel Beitzel was caught in the ery at Nolde & Horst's hoisery mill ing, and dashed against the ceil left arm was broken and his deeply gashed. The machine was its fastenings.

Seventeen-year-old William Bor riding on a Newberry freight tr one of the brakemen ordered him Bordman tried to swing himself instead fell under the wheels. Bo were crushed.

Smallpox Hinders Mail Deli

Washington, (Special.)—The sm demic in West Virginia has cau able trouble there with the tr and delivery of mail. The chief that the postmasters do not und to properly fumigate mail, and gestion of the postal authorities Hospital Bureau is preparing ins postmasters as to the methods to disinfecting.

The French forces in the Cent defeated in a big battle Rabah, th chieftain, and the strongest oppo extension of French influence in th Rabah's losses were over 2,000 kill

AT THE WAR OFFICE.

A woman poor and a peeress proud,
A dingy room and a crushing crowd,
The gloom of death and grave and
shroud,
A stifled cry and a sob aloud.

A heart has heard and an eye has read,
A soul has writhed and a lowered
head
Is bowed, and a trembling tongue has
said:
"My God! My God! And He is dead!"

A wail, a sob, and a bitter cry,
An anguished tear in a woman's eye,
A peeress's face where agony
Is carved, and a mutely murmured
"Why?"

A woman stares and a peeress starts.
Without the din of traffic's marts
Throbs in the streets. Lie far apart
Their lives, but close, so close, their
hearts!
—James Foley, Jr., in Bismarck Tribune.

EYES OF FIRE.

The Taming of a Bad Man.

By a New York Civil Engineer.

"We were making the preliminary survey of the Colorado Midland road when I first met Big Sam Gardner. He was a man who stood over six feet high, and weighed about 190 pounds. He never used whiskey or tobacco, and it almost required a blow from a hammer to bruise or dent his flesh. He was a scout, a prospector, a cowboy and a teamster. He was a good-natured man, and yet he had one grievous fault. About once in six weeks he would break loose and half kill some one. When we were ready to start out on the survey Big Sam made application to go as an axeman. Col. Kyle, our chief, called him up and said:

"I'll make a place for you, Sam, but I don't propose to have any breaking loose on this trip. If you start in to hurt anybody I'll have you shot like a dog and leave your body to the wolves."

Sam took the place knowing that the colonel would keep his word. We had orders all down the line to open fire on him if he broke loose, and it was generally believed that he would hang on to himself and get through without trouble. As to his courage, he was not afraid of anything on earth, man, animal or reptile. One afternoon at Bluff City, so the story went, six miners undertook to escort him out of town. With an unloaded revolver for a club, Big Sam laid out the whole gang. At Silver Hill, where he had once shot a man, he was surrounded in a shanty by a hundred armed men. When they summoned him to surrender he walked out among them with a gun in either hand and laughed in contempt. Had a shot been fired he would have been riddled in an instant, but no one pulled a trigger. Over beyond San Quentin a half-breed jumped Sam's broncho and camp outfit and was twenty miles away before the trail was taken up. He was followed into a camp of "bad" Indians and white outlaws—over fifty men in all—and Sam got every piece of his belongings back without a shot being fired. He simply rode into camp, stating his errand, and his demeanor was such that the fellows dared not begin a row.

"Perhaps the feat which brought Big Sam the greatest notoriety took place one evening on the edge of Powder Valley, while he was boss of Major Buckley's wagon train. The train was just going into camp for the night, being on its way to a military supply post, when a mountain lion which was hiding in the bushes leaped out and seized a boy about fourteen years old named Clark. As many as six men saw the animal seize his prey, but despite their shouts and gestures he picked the boy up and retreated into the bushes. His teeth were fixed into the victim's right shoulder, and with a twist of his neck he flung the body on his back and trotted off as if he had no burden at all.

"Big Sam was twenty rods away, but he came running up to see what the trouble was. When told that young Clark had been carried off he ran straight for the spot where the lion had entered the bushes. The beast was a monstrous big one, and he was also in a defiant mood. After entering the bushes a few rods and finding himself followed he dropped the boy and turned and made ready for Sam. When the man came running up the lion sprang at him, but Sam leaped to the right and at the same time kicked the beast in the ribs with such force as to make him howl with pain. He was about to skulk away when he was seized by the tail and whirled 'round and 'round till his head struck a tree and his neck was broken. Young Clark saw it all as he lay there on the ground, and there were seventy men who saw the dead lion.

"One more incident: As a government scout, Big Sam had 'gathered in,' as he called it, over a dozen Indian warriors, and for upward of three years the Cheyenne tribe had a standing reward of a dozen ponies for his scalp. When peace came they still wanted to get even with him, and one day at the agency it was planned to do him up. Some military officer had presented the Indians with a rubber football, and Big Sam was invited to help do some high kicking. There was a crowd of about a hundred bucks, and the plan was to create a jam at a certain point and stick a knife into the big fellow. Everything worked all right up to the last, when Sam scented danger and cut loose. With his fists and feet he opened a lane through the crowd, and when struck at with a knife he picked the would-be assassin up and flung him twenty feet away.

"Big Sam Gardner had a hundred men to sing his praises, but at the same time no man wanted to chum with him. When his peculiar moods came on he was dangerous to friend and foe alike. While we were glad to have him with us on the survey, we were all the time a little anxious. He had been with us about twenty days, and we had a camp in Red Stone Valley, when we noticed that the big fel-'ow was growing sulky and obstinate. We watched him closely for three days, and it was the general opinion that one of his 'spells' was coming on. About 4 o'clock one afternoon, just as the chain and axe gangs had come in, Big Sam went over to Col. Kyle's tent and said:

"'Look yere, Kurnel, we had a fair understandin' about my breakin' loose.'

"'Yes, we did,' replied the colonel.

"'But, I've got to do it, Kurnel—can't help myself. If I don't chew up somebody I'll be no more good. I ain't after any of our boys, but I want a row with some of the fellers in the camp across the creek.'

"Two hours before this a band of half a dozen prospectors or land lookers had made camp opposite us and only forty rods away, but no visits had been exchanged yet. Col. Kyle argued and threatened, and Big Sam walked off into the thicket to try and get hold of himself. Every man in camp understood that 'the feeling' was upon him, and that he was in a dangerous mood. Sentinels were posted to watch for his return, and the orders from the colonel were:

"'If he comes back on the whoop let every man open fire on him and keep it up until his Winchester is empty.'"

It was just growing dark when the big fellow came quietly into camp. We were all hoping that his mood had passed away, but one glance into his face showed that he was still hanging on to himself. He sat down beside a campfire and tried to eat, but the food choked him and he turned away and sat for a while with his head in his hands. Col. Kyle took notice of him as he sat there, and by and by came over and cheerfully queried:

"'Well, my boy, have you got over wanting to chaw somebody up?'

"'Kurnel, it's bound to come!' replied Sam, with a wail in his voice. 'It's time fur me to break loose, and all creashun can't stop me. If I can't have a row with them strangers then I've got to have one here!'

"The giant looked up at the colonel and shook like a man in a chill, and it was really pitiful to watch the play of his features.

"'You've got to have a row, have you?' asked the colonel, after a long silence.

"'Sure, Kurnel—sure!'

"'They look like good men over there. If you pick a fuss you may get killed.'

"'But I've got to have a fuss, Kurnel. Don't hold me back till I pitch into some of our own men.'

"'Very well. You are a fool, but perhaps you can't help it. Go and pick your fuss and get a bullet through your heart or a knife in your heart, and I'll be hanged if we don't leave your carcass on top of the ground for the wolves to strip!'

"With a long breath of relief and a smile on his face, Big Sam turned from the colonel and walked deliberately across to the stranger's camp to pick a fight. The first man he came to was sitting down and smoking his pipe. He was picked up and heaved over the fire, and the others came toward us to know what it was all about. Sam was looking around to see what destruction he could effect when the man he had so roughly confronted him and said:

"'You are Big Sam Gardner, and you are looking for a fight.'

"'Yes, that's me!' savagely shouted Sam in reply.

"'Well, I'll accommodate you. I've heard about you and how you break loose at times.'

"'You'll—you'll fight me?' asked Sam, as he rubbed his hands together and smiled.

"'I will, and if I don't kill you my name is not to be put on my gravestone when I die. A shootin' match don't count, but here is what does!'

"He drew from its sheath as fine a bowie-knife as was ever turned out by a cutler, and Big Sam nodded and smiled and whispered:

"'Stranger, I'm in dead luck to meet you! Let it be with knives, and if you kin bleed me a little, mebbe I'll feel better.'

"Col. Kyle pressed forward to speak to all the campers in general. There was no occasion for a quarrel, and he hoped there would be none. Big Sam must obey orders and quiet down or be driven from the camps. I think this course would have been taken but for the man who had been flung about. Smarting under his ill-usage, and having agreed to fight, he said:

"This thing is to go on! No man can toss me around except for blood!"

"That settled it, and we fell back. I don't think Big Sam had taken a second look into the stranger's face. He was of medium height and weight, springy on his feet and all muscle, but his face was a study. It showed a set purpose to kill Big Sam. It was a wicked face, though perhaps not belonging to a wicked man. You saw the purpose of the iron jaw—the compressed lips—the glint of the steel blue eyes. Sam smiled and chuckled as he made ready, and it was only when he stood with his left foot thrown forward and his knife raised that he looked squarely into the stranger's face. Then we saw him give a sudden start. Those eyes looking into his had the shine of a wild beast's eyes at night. The lips parted a little to show the tightly clenched teeth, and there was a lurking smile at the corners of the mouth, and, with the beginning of his cat-like motions, the eyes seemed to turn to coals of fire.

"'Good God, but what a face!' whispered Col. Kyle, as we stood together.

"'He will kill Sam out of hand!' I whispered back, as my heart choked me.

"For about a minute Big Sam maintained his attitude of attack and defense. Then he gave way a pace or two, and the other followed him up and hissed between his clenched teeth:

"'Sam Gardner, you have met a man who is going to kill you!'

"And how his eyes glinted and glistened and seemed to burn holes on Sam's face. The eyes of a wounded tiger never showed half the fire. He flourished his knife as he looked for an opening, and we heard our man whispering to himself:

"'Good God, but he is knifing me with his eyes! I can't fight him—I can't fight him!'

"'Look out, Sam,' called one of our men, and that braced him up for a few seconds. Then we noticed a trembling of his knees, a scared look in his eyes, and of a sudden he flung his knife away and stepped aside to sit down on a rock.

"'Don't kill him!' cried the colonel, as the stranger hovered over our man with knife uplifted to strike.

"The man let his arm slowly fall, and then we noticed that his face and neck were wet with perspiration. Big Sam shivered like one with the ague as the colonel walked over and laid his hand on his shoulder and whispered:

"'Come, Sam; it's all over. Let's go back to camp.'

"'What happened?' asked Sam, as he looked up and around in a vacant way.

"'Never mind, now—come along.'

"'But I'm cold—and my heart's gone—and I'm afraid.'

"Two of the men led him over to our camp," concluded the engineer, "and gave him a drink and left him lying on his blanket. An hour later, while we were eating our supper and talking over the affair in low tones, Big Sam Gardner crept out of camp and was never heard of again. Somehow and somewhere in the mountains he met his death that night. His heart had been eaten out by those eyes of fire."

ROSES AND THEIR USES.

The Restful Properties the Beautiful Blossoms Possess.

Since the days when the "sweet singer of Israel" sung the praises of the "Rose of Sharon," the rose has been so transformed by the florist's art that the flowers seen in the rose gardens of to-day bear but small resemblance to the humble little blossom which the tourists who visit the Holy Land see growing in that vicinity.

The rose, with its constantly increasing beauty, has also increased in usefulness, and the "rose rest cure" is the last mode of usefulness to which the flower has been put.

The rose held a high place in the estimation of the Greeks and Romans, who originated the idea of regarding it as symbolical of silence and a reminder of the confidential nature of any information obtained when partaking of hospitality.

A rose was suspended above the table, and the guests who were breaking bread under the protection of friedship understood the mute reminder of the loyalty that enjoins silence regarding any information obtained under such circumstances. From this usage grew the expression "sub rosa" with which many individuals precede or close any information which the hearer is not to repeat.

The rose is also supposed to be emblematic of certain sentiments, the nature of these depending on the colot of the blossom bestowed. The pink rose symbolizes love, the white rose youth and the yellow jealousy.

A pretty legend ascribes to an angel's gift the extra beauty possessed by the moss rose, veiled with its mantle of green. The angel, grateful fot the protection of a rose bush, asked the rose what gift it desired in return. The rose desired the angel tc bestow another grace upon it, and the flower in a moment was covered with moss.

One of the most extensive industries to which the rose contributes is the making of perfumes. The centre of the perfume industry is said to be at Grasse, which is in the southern part of France. Women and girls gather flowers daily between the hours of 5 and 11 o'clock a. m., and on their return to the houses pluck the leaves from the blossoms. The rest of each day is passed in preparing the leaves for the process of extracting the oils containing the perfumes. The season for plucking roses lasts from the beginning of May until the end of June, and during that time roses are collected in sufficient numbers to make the 1,200,000 kilograms of rose leaves used each season. The perfume known as attar of roses is also made there in large quantities. It requires two hundred thousand roses to obtain $300 worth of the oil.

The Boers of the Transvaal are fond of roses, and in Pretoria the streets are bounded by rose hedges, which for all but three months of each year are fragrant and beautiful with blossoms. All the public places display a profusion of roses of many varieties. The Burgher's Park has a beautiful collection. This flower has been chosen as the floral emblem of several States, including New York, Iowa and North Dakota, the last two mentioned having chosen the wild rose.

In a little village of Alsace several thousand dollars is made annually by fattening geese, which are bought for $1 or $1.25, and sold for from $1.50 to $1.75. The livers sometimes weigh two pounds.

A DEADLY SNAKE DUEL.

METHODS OF RATTLER AND KING SNAKE IN A COMBAT.

Dramatic Story by a Naturalist Describing a Fight to the Death Which He Witnessed in the Florida Everglades—How a King Snake Conquered a Rattler.

If the rattlesnake is justly called the king of America's woods and rocks, yet his crown is not held without danger, since he is hunted diligently and successfully. His fangs are, indeed, deadly and he wears a fine suit of armor, but the deer and the wild hog never fail to attack him, and he has an enemy of his own kind still more dangerous to him.

Snakes may be divided into three classes. Those which are venomous, the constrictors and those which are neitner. Unless the second of these are wonderful for their size, they secure little of our attention, and yet they are generally beautiful in colors, most graceful in action, and often among our best friends.

In Florida, writes a naturalist, in the Youth's Companion, we have two constrictors especially noticeable—the black racer, which grows to the length of twelve feet and makes a business of warring on rats and other small deer the farmer hates; and the king snake, whose mission seems to be the extermination of the rattler.

One day I was returning from a day's hunt, at peace with the world and myself, when I heard a squirrel scolding as if he were a ward politician the night before election. The noise he made was so loud and insistent that I turned out of my way to see what could be the matter.

I found the little fellow on the trunk of a pine about ten feet from the ground, jumping about as if in convulsions. He would flourish his tail wildly, scold in anger, threaten an assault, run back a little way up the trunk, and then return and scold again.

I looked carefully and saw that his anger was directed at a rattlesnake that lay coiled at the foot of the tree. The snake was compressed into a ball, from the middle of which its rattle sounded continuously; its blazing little eyes were fixed unchangingly upon those of the squirrel.

The buzz, buzz, droned on the summer aid with a sleepy effect but the squirrel scolded in an ever ascending key. But for the hint of the squirrel's eyes I could not have located the rattler. His color and his variegated markings offered but little contrast to his surroundings. His monotone of noise was indefinite, and to sight as well as in sound, he seemed only a blur on the background of dark sand on which he lay.

Was the squirrel only curious to satisfy himself as to the character of that strange object, or was he hypnotized? I have often amused myself by exciting the violent curiosity of the little animal, but never did a waving or jumping object awaken such intense and painful emotion as the rattler always demands.

I knew what must follow soon; that the squirrel's cries would grow weak, that he would grow dizzy, and finally tumble from the tree, hang a moment by one claw, and then drop into the jaws of the living death that lay in wait. I had raised my rifle to save the little fellow, when the tragedy was interrupted from another quarter.

Swift as light, a form raced on the stage. It was clothed in a gleaming coat of beautiful white and black spots; it shifted and shone like a necklace of precious stones, and I knew the king snake claimed a victim.

The newcomer was smaller than the rattler, its ground color was a greenish gray, and the spots scintillated in the sunlight which sifted down upon the scene from the tangled branches overhead.

At the first rustle of its approach the rattler lost all interest in the squirrel, which ran back into the tree.

The king snake held his head high and raced round the rattler in a wide circle while the rattler tried to slink away. The king darted forward as if to attack, and the rattler threw himself into a coil. The king was again away and racing around, with a swiftness the rattler seemed unable to follow with his eye. The rattler was cowed already; his crest was lowered, his buzz, buzz was jerky and uneven, and although he presented a very different appearance from the self-confident arbiter of the woods which he had seemed when I first saw him, I could think of nothing but some human bully surprised in the act of torturing his helpless victim, and suddenly compelled to face an adversary worthy of his strength. The king snake seemed to enjoy the situation as a cat does her cruel dallying with a mouse.

Round and round went the king snake, and the rattler followed the movement till its neck was twisted. Whenever it attempted to turn the king would spring forward, and it was evident that the first failure of the rattler in swiftness would be the signal for muscle to clinch with venom. The king would race from left to right and then reverse, and if the rattler failed to follow that would be the end of him. This happened, and I saw the king in the air, but could not catch the strike, so instantaneous was it.

There was a confusion of flying pine needles in a cloud of white dust, and I saw that two inches of the king's coil was about the throat of the rattler. Over and over they went, the king's head above that of his enemy, and a curve of his body acting as a buffer to keep up the motion which enabled him to take another turn and still another.

And so the struggle continued, till the rattler could not writhe freely, and he was held as a vine wraps a tree.

When he lay still the king snake began to uncoil himself slowly and at every motion of his enemy the constrictor's folds contracted and crushed with killing effect. Even when there was only a quiver of the tail, the king still gripped the throat. It was plain he had a wholesome respect for the fangs, that were still terrible.

As a last precaution the king applied his nostrils delicately to those of the rattler, and repeated that several times, as if to detect the faintest breath. Satisfied at last, it released its enemy, but still watched, ready to resume its hold at the slightest sign of life.

There I left him, keeping grim guard over the body of his vanquished foe. As I turned away, the voice of the released squirrel in the tree broke out again, saucy and defiant as it always is, but no longer filled with agony and terror, as at first.

IN THE HEART OF BRAZIL.

The U. S. S. Wilmington Cruises Up the Amazon River.

The cruise of the "Wilmington" 2,300 miles along the Amazon is the subject of a very readable article in Ainslee's:

"The dreary solitude and monotony of the interminable stretch of low banks and the knowledge that back of these shores lay hundreds of miles of unexplored, almost impenetrable forest swampy, stagnant, fever-breeding and pestilent, gave the journey up the great river a weird, mysterious tone.

"Passing craft were few and far between. Now and then rafts, or 'bolsas,' as they are locally termed, would be discerned near the shore. These 'bolsas' are peculiar to the Amazon, and are lashed together with vines, and upon this platform is erected a small bamboo house, with thatched roof. Several families equipped with provisions will embark upon one of these queer craft, and drift with the current until a desirable place for settling is reached.

"As the 'Wilmington' progressed it was noticed that the character of the vegetation changed somewhat. The forests grew more dense, and the luxuriant hues of the tropics were pronounced. During the day the heat was oppressive. There was a moist, humid touch to the atmosphere, and an ever-present odor of decaying plants assailed the nostrils. Late in the afternoon, however, cooling rains invariably set in, rendering the night comparatively pleasant.

"About five hundred miles from Para, at the junction of the Tapajos River with the Amazon, a town was reached which proved extremely interesting to the gunboat's crew. Its name, Santarem, gave no evidence of the fact that it was originally colonized by Americans. That was in 1866, and the passing of thirty-three years has removed all traces of the Yankee settlers. It did not require this result of an attempt at Anglo-Saxon colonization to prove to the 'Wilmington's' people that the tropics form no favorable home for their race. Despite the gorgeous panoramas of flaunting colors in forest and sky, the evidences of nature's most lavish hand in flowers and fruits and mineral wealth, and a climate eloquent of perpetual rest and dolce far niente, not a solitary officer or 'jackie' of the gunboat would have even harbored an inclination to exchange his home land for this.

"At Santarem were seen several typical Amazon River steamers. They were of various sizes, and looked not unlike the craft familiar to the Mississippi. The more pretentious were so constructed as to furnish two decks open at the sides, the upper devoted to first-class passenger and the lower restricted to those travelling second class. As cattle, mules and freight are also carried on the latter deck, it can easily be understood that this location is not entirely desirable. There are no standing beds on board, hammocks being invariably used. These steamers ply to all parts of the great network of rivers forming the Amazon system, and are utilized in transporting rubber."

Spanish Traditions in Italy.

Spanish traditions still reign in several of the southern provinces of Italy. There are many little towns in the Neapolitan district, for instance, where the women of the upper and middle classes cannot go out on foot by themselves, no matter what their age may be. Failing a male escort—husband, brother or friend—they are followed by a duenna! These Castillian customs are dying out; but even the great centres of the south, where the habits and manners of modern life seem well established, they have left their traces, and where even a small modicum of liberty for women is still in dispute, how is the public mind to be persuaded to consider seriously a social transformation having for its object the equality of the sexes? The young women of to-day considers herself already fairly well off when she remembers that her mother dared not walk alone in the streets of Naples. Enjoying her new independence, she never thinks of aspiring to the dignity of a vote, and her dreams are not troubled by any desire to see herself clad in the cap and gown of Portia.—The Contemporary.

Newgate Prison Doomed.

The last execution at Newgate Prison, the most famous in the world, the theme of Thackeray and Dickens, is to be torn down to make room for the new Central Criminal Court. Newgate has a right to be famous. It was first built in 1086 by the Bishop of London. After Dick Whittington's death it was rebuilt for the second time and an effigy of Whittington and his cat placed on top. It has since been many times rebuilt, but never became a desirable home.

"Never Do Things by Halves."

Sometimes the condition of your health could be described as half-sick and half-well. You may not be ill enough to go to bed but too ill to be happy or efficient in your home or your business. Why not be wholly well? Your dragged-out, tired feeling is due to poor blood and nothing else. Make your blood rich by using Hood's Sarsaparilla. It works to perfection; there is nothing like it,

Tired Feeling — "My husband would come home from work so tired he could hardly move. He began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured him. It cured my girl's headaches." Mrs. A. J. Sprague, 57 Oak St., Fall River, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Danger in the Lily.

From the New York Times.—"If you knew as much about the lily of the valley as I do you would not put that stem in your mouth," politely remarked the florist to one of his customers as he placed a spray of the fragrant and graceful blossoms between his teeth. "It's not a very elegant habit, I confess," responded the customer, a bit testily, "but it's an old one, and I can't readily break myself of it." "Pardon me, but it is not the habit of which I was speaking, but of the flower itself. The lily is a dangerous flower to chew, differing from most of those one buys at the stores, for while this one stem may do you no harm, it is a fact that the lily is poisonous to man and beast alike, and as very few people know it, I always like to let my customers know the fact. Then they can dine on them if they like."

Woman's Kidney Troubles

Why trifle with health when the easiest and surest help is the best known medicine in the world?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is known everywhere and thousands of women have been cured of serious kidney derangements by it.

Mrs. Pinkham's methods have the endorsement of the mayor, the postmaster and others of her own city.

Her medicine has the endorsement of an unnumbered multitude of grateful women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper. Every woman should read these letters.

Mrs. Pinkham advises suffering women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family.
WILHELMINA NAGEL,
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

THE MILLION DOLLAR POTATO
Most talked of potato on earth! Our Catalog tells—so also about Salzer's Earliest Six Weeks' Potato. Largest farm and vegetable seed growers in U.S. Potatoes, $1.20 and up a bbl. Send this notice and 5c. stamp for Big Catalog. A C
JOHN A. SALZER SEED Co. LA CROSSE, WIS.

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER
Cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All Druggists, 25c.

CARTER'S INK
The best ink made, but no dearer than the poorest.

PROFITABLE employment for young ladies at home. J. P. RAWLEY & Co., 1848 Broadway, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS 25 CTS

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. March 1

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. W. Kepler, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

The farmer who talks anti-trust, must vote anti-McKinley, else his talk is all bosh.

In Lancaster county a prisoner was released from jail for the purpose of casting his ballot for the machine candidates.

The re-election of McKinley would mean no interference with the trusts, but a continuation of the prosperity these pet sharks of Hanna & Co. are enjoying.

"Farmer" Creasy has been urged by the Democrats of Columbia county, to again be a candidate for Assembly and has given his consent. That's the kind of men to elect.

Bryan should be elected President because of his ability and sincerity, rather than McKinley who has been a wobbler and shifter on silver, trusts, imperialism and tariff.

The Democratic National Convention has been decided for Kansas City, date July 4th. Milwaukie wanted the convention badly, but had only a few votes; the vote stood, Kansas City 40, Milwaukee 9. Kansas City offered $50,000, free entertainment for the Committee, music, etc.

A Republican organ of Keokuk, Iowa, talks plainly to its party. It says: "The Republican party will not have the shadow of a chance to carry the presidential election of this year if this Republican Congress leaves all the cormorant trusts preying upon the American people next November as they are now."

One of the awful features of war may be learned from the following, dispatch from Mafeking: "All business here is being conducted underground. The resident Commissioner has sumptuous apartments in a subterranean 'bomb proof' The Cape police have a large hall, with a piano. The Mafeking hotel dining room seats 40. All these have been dug out and are impervious to shells."

There is a rumor now that Aguinaldo has made good his escape from the island of Luzon. One report goes so far as to declare that for some days he was actually a prisoner in the hands of the troops of the United States, but he was not recognized and in course of time was given his freedom, dressed as a Chinaman.

Senator Quay claims that the people of Pennsylvania are disfranchised by the refusal of the Senate to accord him a seat in that body under the Stone credentials. Not true; they are disfranchised because Quay insists upon being the Senator when the people's representatives have a hundred times told him they didn't want him. And again, it is not true, since when Quay was the Senator the people were disfranchised by his deserting his post and fishing in Florida all the time.

It is estimated that from $8,000 to $12,000 has been distributed among Shamokin councilmen for their votes in awarding contracts for supplies and street paving, It is alleged that condemned paving brick to the value of over $75,000 have been dumped on the town by the purchased votes of these corrupt councilmen. There are strong suspicions that such a game brought a divy to councilmen elsewhere.

In his message to Congress President McKinley said: "Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give their products free access to our markets." It remains to be seen whether the President can be driven from a policy dictated by plain duty because of the protectionist hullabaloo raised about his ears by the trusts, who have prospect of getting the President to weaken.

The state fish commission, as will be seen elsewhere in the Reporter, will supply the schools with trout fry in different stages of development as a study. To follow this next, when the pupil understands all about the fry, the state will furnish him with rod, line, hooks, and worms, and perhaps some anti-snake-bite drops, to enable scholars to capture the big ones for the fry-ing pan, during vacation. Further on it might not be a bad idea if the state fishery supplied each family in the state, semi-monthly, with a mess of 12 inch trout, for the home fry-ing pan.

Like Governor Roosevelt, Mayor Van Wyck has made known his views in regard to the proposed canal treaty with Great Britain. The Mayor never submits to an interview, but proclaimed his opinions at a public meeting. The question of an appropriation for an armory was under discussion, when the Mayor said: "If the Government doesn't mind its own business we are likely to find ourselves mixed up in international complications, when we will need an army of 500,000. We are resting on pretty risky ground with the Government advocating a treaty that will make this country subordinate to the Queen of Great Britain."

TAMMANY FOR AN AMERICAN CANAL

Tammany is sound on the Nicaragua Canal question, having passed the following resolution unanimously:

"Resolved, That we denounce the so-called Pauncefote-Hay treaty as a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, establishing an entangling alliance with Great Britain, as depriving us of rightful commercial advantages that ought to accrue to us as constructors of the canal, and as not only robbing us of those advantages which it should give us in time of war, but as being a menace to the safety of the country by leaving open our Pacific possessions to an enemy's attack. We demand an American canal, built by America, free only to American ships, protected by American forts, mounted by American guns, manned by Americans. In demanding the defeat of this unpatriotic treaty in the Senate we recommend to the scorn of an indignant people the supine Republican Administration which has thus sought to sign away not only our rights but our safety."

THE WRETCHED PLIGHT OF PORTO RICO.

Concededly undisputed and indisputable testimony has been presented to the Washington Government, says the Philadelphia Ledger, to prove that all classes and conditions of the people of Puerto Rico are suffering great hardships. The cause of the general distress is the long continued suspension of commerce and the common depression of business. Prior to the acquisition of Porto Rico, the people enjoyed a profitable, because a practically free, trade with both Spain and Cuba. When Porto Rico ceased to be a possession of Spain the latter imposed duties upon its exports, which were virtually prohibitory as now are the duties levied by the United States under the "benevolent assimilation" policy of the Dingley tariff. Spain and Cuba afforded the people of Porto Rico an open and a profitable market for their coffee, tobacco, sugar and other products. But it was closed to them as soon as the Unioed States took possession. So to-day is the market of this country to them, high, virtually prohibitory, duties being the bars put up against the trade of the island.

Perceiving the distressful condition of the people of our new territory, and wisely recognizing that Porto Rico had become an integral part of the territory of the United States, as Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Alaska had previously become part of our common country, President McKinley declared to Congress that

"our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets."

This declaration, made two and a half months ago, was in full accord with the recommendation made by Secretary of War Root, who said in his annual report to the President:

"The highest considerations of justice and good faith demand that we should not disappoint the confident expectations of sharing in our prosperity with which the people of Porto Rico so gladly transferred their allegiance to the United States, and that we should treat the interests of this people as our own, and I wish most strongly to urge that the customs duties between Porto Rico and the United States be removed."

Among the Sick

Elie Motz, one of the oldest residents in the lower end of Haines, is quite ill.

Mrs. Rev. Rearick has been ill the past four weeks, since the birth of a young son.

Judge Riley of Boalsburg has slightly improved.

The wife of Wm. K. Stover, of Fiedler, is not yet recovered from her recent illness.

Samuel Gramley, one of Rebersburg's old and most respected citizens, is on the sick list.

Mr. A. S. Kerlin, of this place, is not mending up any, and must confine himself indoors.

Mrs. Alfred Hosterman has not yet recovered from her attack of paralysis and it is only with assistance she can move about.

Mrs. Sarah Shaffer, a sister of D. J. Meyer, of this place, has been lying seriously ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. M. Bower, in Bellefonte, with no hope of recovery.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Belleville, Samuel Hile, age 75.

Decatur twp., Daniel Kerstetter, in his 73 year.

Wayne twp., widow of George Rothrock, age 62.

LIST OF JURORS.

Jurors Drawn for the April Term of Court, Commencing April 23rd.

The following jurors were drawn for April term of court, commencing Monday, April 23rd, and to continue for two weeks:

GRAND JURERS—1ST WEEK.

Jos. L. Gardner, teacher, Howard.
Emanuel Roan, farmer, Benner.
Thos. Evers, laborer, Walker.
J. L. Thorp, farmer, Boggs.
Alfred Vail, laporer, Philipsburg.
Wm. T. Lucas, laborer, Howard.
W. H. Holter, carpenter, Howard.
Henry Etters, farmer, College.
Chas. Lingle, farmer, Boggs.
Jas. Carson, farmer, Spring.
Jno. I. Thompson bookkeeper, College.
J. C. Mallory, laborer, Miles.
Fred Todd, coal operator, Philipsburg.
W. Galer Morrison, gentleman Bellef't.
Jno. H. Crane, teacher, Worth.
M. C. Walk, farmer, Taylor.
E. T. Hicklen, laborer, Howard.
G. H. Rishel, farmer, Gregg.
Jas. Irwin, bookkeeper, Snow Shoe.
David Sowers, laborer, Gregg.
S. E. Troy, clerk, Rush.
Wm. Love, farmer, Benner.
Bower Schenck, farmer, Liberty.
Jos. Ceader, baker, Bellefonte.

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

B. J. Laport, justice, Philipsburg.
C. E. Zeigler, musician, Gregg.
Jno. Rishel, farmer, Gregg.
Jno. Rishel, farmer, Benner.
Geo. Hoy, farmer, Walker.
A. P. Shoop, marble dealer, Philipsb'g.
Geo. Fausler, laborer, Worth.
Wm. Orr, farmer, Marion.
T. A. Pletcher, harnessmaker, Howard.
N. E. Grove, farmer, Benner.
Isaac Armstrong, innkeeper, College.
H. E. Crouse, huckster, Haines.
J. N. Zerby, laborer, Gregg.
Albert Lyon, laborer, Spring.
W. W. Neese, farmer Gregg.
J. C. Weaver, Ins. agt., Bellefonte.
J. L. Holmes, teacher, State College.
Wm. Mann, Jr., farmer, Curtin.
Rufus Beatley, farmer, Marion.
Amos Fehl, laborer, Miles.
Jno. Todd, Jr., coal operator, Rush.
Jas. Harris, merchant, Bellefonte.
Claude B. Hess, farmer, Ferguson.
Reuben Smull, farmer, Miles.
Jno. Somers, drayman, Philipsburg.
Jas. W. Beck, laborer, Marion.
C. C. Eckert, R. R. laborer, Boggs.
L. N. McCauley, laborer, Walker.
C. N. Pletcher, carpenter, Haward.
Jas. T. Marks, wagonmaker, Worth.
R. Cambridge, gentleman, Unionville.
J. W. Bower, blacksmith, Haines.
Geo. Swabb, farmer, Harris.
Brady Beightol, laborer, Snow Shoe.
J. A. Witmer, farmer, College.
J. L. Marshall, farmer, Benner.
J. W. Sundy, farmer, Ferguson.
Blair Waite, farmer, Halfmoon.
M. D. Snyder, merchant State College.
F. T. Wallace, brickmaker, Boggs.
Michael Zong, optician, Walker.
Alfred Swarm, plasterer, Miles.
Wm. H. Limbert, teacher, Miles.
David Bohn, farmer, Harris.
John Q. Miles, farmer, Huston.
Geo. T. Bush, merchant, Bellefonte.
Wm. H. Shope, laborer, Milesburg.
R. U. Bitner, teacher, Gregg.
Geo. H. Hastings, farmer, Benner.

TRAVERSE JURORS—2ND WEEK.

B. F. Kennelly, stonemason, Gregg.
Dan'l Dreibelbis, farmer, Ferguson.
Jno. S. Yearick, farmer, Spring.
Isaac Miller, carpenter, Bellefonte.
R. T. Bayard, Y. M. C. A. sec. Bellef't.
T. F. Adams, agent, Bellefonte.
W. D. O'Brian, bookkeeper, Snowshoe.
Adam Ertle, shoemaker, Gregg.
Dan'l W. Zeigler, farmer, Gregg.
David Hoy, teamster, State College.
J. J. Wayne, laborer, Rush.
Jas. T. McCully, liveryman, Rellefonte
Jesse Irwin, laborer, Burnside.
Jas. B. Poorman, farmer, Curtin.
Henry Brungart, undertaker, Miles.
Monroe Armor, farmer, Bellefonte.
W. H. Cauldron, farmer, Spring.
T. D. Jamison, Ins. agt., Gregg.
Eph. Gardner, farmer, Liberty.
Fred Kurtz, Jr., printer, Centre Hall.
B. F. Keister, shoemaker, Millheim.
Wm. Reed, stonemason, Bellefonte.
G. E. Stover, carpenter, Haines.
Geo. Liehl, farmer, Miles.
H. E. Royer, farmer, Potter.
Frank Tubridy, laborer, Snow Shoe.
Ira G. Burket, merchant, Halfmoon.
H. B. Wilcox, carpenter, S. Philipsb'g.
Jno. F. Harrison, teacher, Bellefonte.
Jno. H. Houser, painter, Bellefonte.
R D Blowers, laborer, Rush.
Wesley Weaver, farmer, Taylor.
W. H. Poorman, carpenter, Spring.
Jno. D. Decker, lumberman, Potter.
Geo. W. Runkle, carpenter, Gregg.
Sigmund Joseph, merchant, Bellefonte
Henry Wingart, farmer, Penn.
Christ Eckley, laborer, Benner.
Geo. B. Winter, constable, Miles.
Bruce Mitchell, laborer, College.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. Mearkle, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

High Water Again.

The 1st of March set in wet. Last night there was one inch of sleet. By midnight it began to rain, and this morning the precipitation was 1.60 inches and still raining. High waters will result, and this morning Spring Creek at Bellefonte, is higher than it was a week ago. Reports from Spring Mills and Coburn are that the streams are very high, but no damage has yet occurred.

Married Sunday Afternoon.

At four o'clock last Sunday afternoon a wedding was solemnized in the private parlors of the hotel. The contracting parties were Mr. Wm. Rossman, of Benore, this county, and Miss Sarah Ramey, of Pleasant Gap. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. W. Kerschner, and was witnessed by a few invited guests.

Died Near Woodward.

Mary, wife of Samuel Orndorf, died very suddenly on Saturday evening from a stroke of paralysis, at her home near Woodward. She was seized with a severe coughing spell and sent a son for one of the neighbors, and when he returned his mother was dead. She was aged about 71 years, and leaves eleven children.

Had a Paralytic Stroke.

Yesterday morning between three and four o'clock, Oliver K. Love, residing near Tusseyville, was stricken with paralysis, and is confined to his bed; he is not entirely helpless but is unable to speak distinctly.

Presbyterian Services.

Rev. W. H. Schuyler, of Schellsburg, will preach in the Presbyterian church at Spring Mills next Sabbath, March 4, at 10 30 a. m. and at Centre Hall at 2.00 p. m. Sabbath school at 1 p. m.

Sale Register.

MARCH 1.—George A. Michael, one mile west of Centre Hall, 5 horses, clover huller, 2 4-horse wagons, binder, mower, and other farm implements.

MARCH 2-L. W Kimport, 2 miles east of Boalsburg; 3 work horses, 1 fine driving mare, 4 good cows, Short-horn bull, 3 Swiss steers, 5 head of young cattle, lot of shoats, binder, wagons, land roller, hay rake, harrows, lumber sled, 2 mowers, plows, top buggy, corn planter, baled hay, stove etc. Sale to begin at 1 oclock. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 2—Susan A. Stump, 1½ miles east of Centre Hall; 4 horses, 1 mule, 2 colts, 12 milch cows, 14 head young cattle, 3 brood sows, 2 shoats, 4 sheep, binder, mower, and lot of other farm implements Sale at 9 o'clock.

MARCH 3.—Reuben Boyer, at Colyer, stove, cupboard, chairs, tables, iron kettle, chest stands, bedsteads, copper kettle, and many other household goods.

MARCH 5—John D. Moore, at the residence of Fayette Moore, dec'd., at Sprucetown; 3 cows, 1 heifer, truck wagon, sled, harrow, harness, buggy, sleigh, ladders, threshing machine and power, hay, 3 stoves, tables, bureau, stands, writing desk and book case combined, chairs, bedsteads, carpets, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock. David Sweetwood, Auc't.

MARCH 6.—Joseph E. Spangler, east of Centre Hall; 6 horses, 1 colt, 9 milch cows, 15 head young cattle, 3 fat steers, full blooded Durham bull, 25 shoats, 2 brood sows, along with large lot of farm machinery and household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 7—A. O. Detwiler, two miles west of Tusseyville; horses, cows, hogs, shoats, young cattle, farm implements, household goods, etc. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 8.—Wm. A. Curry, one mile west of Centre Hall, 3 horses, 3 milch cows, 4 head young cattle, lot of hogs, wagons, plows, harrows, and other farm implements. Sale at 1 o'clock. W. A. Sandoe, auc't.

MARCH 9.—W. W. Bible, near Potters Mills, horses, cows, young cattle, farm implements and household goods. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock. Wm. Goheen, auc't.

MARCH 10—The Trustees of Sinking Creek Presbyterian church will offer for sale, at Centre Hill, the following property: 62 church pews, 3 coal stoves and pipe, 50 pew cushions, 1 marble top table, 2 upholstered chairs, sofa, 4 cane seat chairs, 2 pulpit lamps, organ, 75 yards carpet, 6 double hanging lamps, 2 book cases, 2 tables, benches, etc. Also the brick church building and the lot on which it stands. Sale at 2 p. m. HENRY POTTER, Pres. of Board.

MARCH 10.—Wm. B. Ripka, one mile west of Spring Mills, 1 horse, 4 milch cows, 17 head young cattle, 4-horse wagon, corn scraper, and other articles. James J. Lohr, auc't.

MARCH 13.—W. A. Kerr, about one mile east of Centre Hill; horses, milch cows, young cattle, and a large lot of good farm implements.

MARCH 14.—W. W. Spangler, one mile west of Potters Mills; horses, cows, hog, young cattle, and a full line of farming implements; also household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 15.—Daniel P. Houser, west of Centre Hall; 4 horses, 5 cows, 16 head young cattle, 20 head hogs, wagon, plows, harrows, and other farm implements.

MARCH 16—S P. Hockman, on the Krape farm, 1½ miles north-west of Spring Mills; horses, cattle, farm implements, sheep, household goods, etc.

MARCH 17—J. R. Bible, 1 mile north of Potters Mills; horses, milch cows, young cattle, sheep, and a complete line of farm implements, nearly all as good as new. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 19—W. H. and A. E. Meyer, on the Barney Wagner farm, near Centre Hill; 110 head of live stock, milch cows, young cattle, all farm implements and machinery. Sale at 9 a. m.

MARCH 20—W. C. Farner, at Colyer; horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, and complete line of farm implements, also household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 21.—Alfred Durst, one mile west of Potters Mills; horses, 20 head of short horn cattle, and other articles.

MARCH 27.—James W. Lee, at Farmers Mills, 6 head of horses, 16 head of cows and young cattle, 10 head sheep, 20 head full blood'd Poland hogs, mower and lot of other farm implements. Wm. Goheen, auct.

MARCH 29—D. J. Meyer, 2 miles south of Linden Hall; 8 horses, 4 colts, 15 cows, 30 head of young cattle, 60 head hogs, along with large stock of new farm implements. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

Headache for Forty Years.

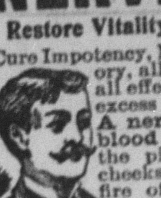
For forty years I suffered from sick headache. A year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising, my headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others.—Mrs. John D. Van Keuren, Saugerties, N. Y.

Celery King cures Constipation and all diseases of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Sold by druggists. 25c. and 50c. 2

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood



Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box. 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable gaurantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CTS.

Nervita Tablets EXTRA STRENGTH Immediate Results

(YELLOW LABEL)

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address

NERVITA MEDICAL CO.
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by J. D. Murray drug store, Centre Hall

PRIVATE SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers at private sale the following articles: A large wardrobe, Range stove, No. 7, large refrigerator with glass.

F. F. CHRISTINE,
Centre Hall, Pa.

WANTED—FOR COUNTRY TRADE A good reliable man with team to act as agent for our teas, coffees baking powder, etc. An excellent opportunity for a hustler. For further information apply to

GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
35 N. 3d st., Harrisburg, Pa.

74t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Martha P. Odenkirk, late of Centre Hall Borough, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, be would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. Q. A. KENNEDY,
Executor.

jan25-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE of Wm. A. Kerr, late of Potter township, deceased. The undersigned having been granted letters of Administration of said estate notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the decedent to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MYRA J. KERR,
JAMES B. STROHM.
Administrators,
Centre Hill, Pa.

feb1-6t

HELP WANTED AT ONCE.—Three farm hands: one capable of running engine and cream separator. All must be good experienced milkers, kind to animals, industrious and truthful Send testimonials from men you last worked for, and give your age and weight. Wages $200 per year with boading. Also household help, girl or woman for same place. Must be honest and industrious and capable of doing general household work. Will be expected to milk and help in the dairy room when needed. Wages $2 per week. Good home, with plenty of literature. Family consists of mother and two sons Send testimonial from last person worked for. Address,

J. P. WATTS,
Kerrmoor, Pa.

82t

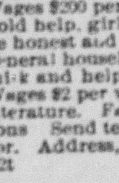
VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE—The farm of Michael Spicher, deceased, is offered at private sale, situated in Potter township, about two miles west of Centre Hall, containing 215 acres net measure. Thereon erected a two-story stone dwelling house, large bank barn, wagon shed, hog pen and all necessary outbuildings. Is supplied with water from well and cistern. The land is under excellent cultivation, and good limestone soil, good fences, and in first class condition. Good orchard with choice fruit on the premises. The farm is conveniently situated to schools, churches, and markets, and is one of the best farms in Penns valley. Address or inquire of

J. H. SPICHER.
MICHAEL SPICHER,
Exr's of Michael Spicher, dec'd.

nov23-3m

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'



That the diseases of domestic animals, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY, are cured by Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics, is as true as that people ride on railroads, send messages by telegraph, or sew with sewing machines. It is as irrational to bottle, ball and bleed animals in order to cure them, as it is to take passage in a sloop from New York to Albany.

Used in the best stables and recommended by the U. S. Army Cavalry Officers.

☞ 500 PAGE BOOK on treatment and care of Domestic Animals, and stable chart mounted on rollers, sent free.

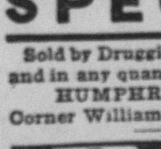
VETERINARY

CURES { Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation,
A.A. { Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism
C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J. K.—Diseases of Digestion.
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Vet. Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on Receipt of Price.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
Corner William and John Sts., New York.



HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,

and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
Corner William and John Sts., New York.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

PENN CAVE FOR SALE.

The well known Penn Cave, Pennsylvania's finest natural wonder, is offered at private sale. Parties desiring to make a good and safe investment, can find nothing better. The cave has always enjoyed a large run of visitors, and to a party willing to offer special inducements, the Cave can be made a far better paying thing than ever. For further information apply to

LONG BROS.,
Penn Cave, Pa.

feb15m

PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 19, 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1 00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Ferr ston, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8 Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6 00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m. New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.33 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.15 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10 00 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore, 8.55 a m, Willkesbarre 10 55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York, 1.55 p. m. Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philad. 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.33 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 28	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 0[illegible]	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12‡	8‡	2‡	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1‡	7‡	11‡
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a.m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n'g	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 1[illegible]
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30	7 55
10 05	9 55		Arr. } Wm'PO'T { Lve		4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30		Lve } Wm'PO'T { Arr.		2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		†8 35	*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00	5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua.)		†4 30	
7 25	‡9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			‡7 30
p. m.	a. m.		Arr. Lve.		a. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

—Mr. Wolf, the Madisonburg implement dealer, gave us a call.

—Leslie Jacobs left on Tuesday for a visit of several days at Dubois, Pa.

—Clyde P. Wieland, of Linden Hall, spent Thursday last in Centre Hall.

—Miss Emily Alexander visited in Lemont with friends several days last week.

—Mrs. Maria Wagner, of Tusseyville, is visiting among friends in Centre Hall.

—Isaac Smith returned to Altoona last Friday, after a visit several days at home with his family.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Shook, of Spring Mills, were the guests of their friends in town yesterday.

—John Wert, of Tusseyville, spent several days last week the guest of his friend Abner Alexander.

—Mrs. M. F. Rossman, of near Tusseyville, visited her friend, Mrs. Arthur Kerlin, over Sunday.

—Miss Phoebe Potter, of Linden Hall, spent several days in town last week visiting with friends.

—R. A. Bible and his young friend Mr. Geary, of Potter twp., were pleasant callers in our sanctum.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sweeny, of Boalsburg, were the guests of Mrs. Lizzie Jacobs, several days last week.

—Mrs. Fred Kurtz, Jr., and Miss Mabel Boal visited friends at State College on Friday and Saturday.

—M. F. Rossman, one of Tusseyville's leading citizens, gave our sanctum a call and set his label to 1901.

—Mrs. Sallie Kline is quite ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Lycurgus Lingle, with symptoms of pneumonia.

—Mrs. John Heckman, west of Centre Hall, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Boal, in Tyrone.

—Mr. and Mrs. Homer Barr, of Boalsburg, were the guests over Sunday, at the home of Mrs. Barr's sister, Mrs. Jerre Miller.

—Mrs. H. F. Bitner and son Ralph, of Millersville, Pa., are visiting at the home of her father, Mr. J. D. Murray, since Monday.

—Dr. H. S. Alexander, of Potters Mills, favored our sanctum with a call and had a change of label made. He is a successful practitioner.

—Miles Arney, who is taking a course in the electrical engineering department at State College, was home over Sunday with his parents.

—Our old friend and patron, J. B. Spangler, from across the valley, was a pleasant caller, and put his label in right shape. Being a cattle dealer he may be a member of the cattle syndicate mentioned in another column.

—Rev. W. H. Schuyler, of Schellburg, Bedford county, filled the pulpit in the Presbyterian church last Sabbath morning, and delivered a pleasing sermon. He is an agreeable gentleman, and the charge may tender him a call to this vacant pastorate.

—Rev. W. W. Rhoads left yesterday morning to attend the United Evangelical conference in session this week in Williamsport. In the assignment of pastors for the ensuing year Rev. Rhoads will be re-appointed to this charge, as he is very popular with his congregations.

—Mr. Alfred Durst, one of Potter township's good citizens, was over last Thursday to attend the horse sale, and was a caller at this office. Mr. Durst is a prominent member of the Grange, and a member of the building committee that erected Grange Arcadia. He will quit farming this spring, making public sale of his stock and implements, and remove to Centre Hall on April 1st.

— Mr. J. M. Warden, the evangelist, takes his departure today for Mifflinburg, where he will begin laboring in that field. Mr. Warden opened his meetings ten days ago in the Lutheran church, with two meetings daily. From the very start the evangelist had an attentive and interested audiences which at times tested the seating capacity of the church. He is an earnest and convincing speaker, and by his able argument and plain facts, brought many to view their present and past life in another light. Many reconciliations among members between whom there previously had not been the kindliest spirit, have taken place as the result of work, while others were cemented to the church by firmer ties. Mr. Warden has done much good in Centre Hall, and it is hoped from the seed thus planted it may increase and become lasting in its effect.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Geo. E. Everly and Emma M. Brickley, of Curtin township.

James F. Stover, of Potters Mills, and Mary L. Koch, Centre Hall.

Geo. S. Williams and Martha D. Parsons, Benore.

Married.

Mr. Sumner V. Stover, of Wolfs Store, and Miss Jennie V. Hagan, of Farmers Mills, were united in marriage at the Lutheran parsonage, at Centre Hall, by Rev. J. M. Rearick, on Saturday evening, Feb. 24.

COBURN.

Memorial Day Appropriately Observed by Our Schools.

Andrew Harter is still confined to his bed.

Mrs. G. R. Stover is housed up with sore throat.

Henry Kaler, of Fisher's Ferry, is visiting his parents.

R. H. Billmeyer went to Milton on Monday to pay his family a visit.

Don't forget the chicken and waffle supper on Saturday afternoon and evening next.

Miss Katie Billmeyer, of Millmont, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Agnes Billmeyer at this place.

Mr. Lohr, an itinerant Evangelist, preached at this place on Sunday evening, in the Evangelical church.

A team belonging to Robert Hackenberg became frightened at the freight train on Monday forenoon and ran away; results not known.

It is supposed that another mad dog passed through here on Saturday and went in the direction of Woodward. The dog had a fight with a dog belonging to Samuel Styers, who lives a few miles east of here along the Woodward road.

Walter, a son of A. J. and Elizabeth Campbell, of this place, was taken to Shamokin on Saturday by his brother Malcolm, and from there he was taken by his father to one of the Philadelphia hospitals to receive treatment for hip disease, of which the lad has been a sufferer for several years.

Our schools celebrated Memorial Day last Thursday—being Washington's birthday, by having appropriate exercises, but on account of inclement weather they were not very well attended in the afternoon; in the evening the exercises were repeated with a few additions to the program. A collection was taken, and one dollar and thirty-six cents was raised for the Curtin monument fund.

J. W. Gramley and his family, who had been living on the farm of Andrew Harter for the last few years, had sale of his personal property on the 19, and last Thursday left for Kane county, Illinois, where he will manage a farm belonging to a Mr. Spangler, a former Centre countian. Lewis Wilkins and Weaver Edmunds, of Aaronsburg, accompanied them to their western home.

POTTERS MILLS.

Personal Mention and Other Items of Interest from that Town.

William Smith's youngest child was very ill with spasms.

Miss Lizzie Foust is home with her mother for a few weeks.

Mrs. Susan Burkholder moved to Milroy on Thursday; we wish her success.

Dr. Alexander and Michael Smith attended the sale of Mrs. Jacobs Saturday.

Mrs. Lucy Moyer has returned to her home, after visiting friends at Bellefonte.

Samuel Bitner was called to Joliet Illinois, owing to the serious illness of his son Charley.

Mrs. John McClenahan has gone to Altoona, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Mollie Berkim.

The gray horse will not appear any more, the driver has come back to stay; Potters Mills is good enough after all.

Mr. C. Smetzler purchased the home of Philip Leister; Philip intends going west in the spring. We are sorry to lose them.

Worry kills more men than work, but some men in this place neither worry or work, hence they have a promise of a long life.

The exercises rendered by the schools on Memorial Day were a great success, owing to the efforts of our able teacher, Mr. David Foreman. The school room was handsomely decorated.

MILLHEIM.

The Heavy Rainfall Last Week Caused High Water Last Week.

J. H. Reifsnyder took a business trip to Bellefonte last Wednesday.

Mrs. W. E. Keen visited her mother in Milton several days last week.

Mr. Woods Bathgate, of Lemont, was in town on business last Saturday.

Miss Sara Moyer, of Centre Mills, was the guest of her friend, Miss Mary Hartman, over Sunday.

Miss Jessie Harter, of State College, is staying with her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Miller, on East Main street.

Quite a number of our people attended the banquet given by the K. of G. E., of Spring Mills, on Tuesday evening.

Miss Eva Harter and Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Tyrone, visited at the home of G. W. Harter, on Water street, several days last week.

The entertainment given by the schools on Washington's birthday, was a decided success. The town hall was crowded, and the scholars all performed their parts creditably.

Ex-Prothonotary W. F. Smith will be master of ceremonies as Mr. Holloway's horse sale. Wm. knows all about the business of auctioneering, but does not like the business these cold days.

Rev. H. W. Buck, Miss Laura Buck, Mrs. C. H. Morris, and Mrs. J. W. Stover left on Tuesday morning for Williamsport, to attend the United Ev. Conference, which holds its sessions there this week.

M. C. Gephart, our popular and hustling music dealer, made a trip to Sugar valley the latter part of last week, expecting to return on Saturday; the blizzard overtook him and he could not get home before Sunday.

Elk creek was quite boisterous last week, it made one think of the experience of '89. Had the rain fall not ceased just when it did, no doubt there would have been considerable damage done. High water brings terror to our people.

Rev. W. F. Auman and Prof. John Hardenburg, of White Haven, came to this place on Monday morning to attend the funeral of the child of Lloyd Auman. Services were held at the home of Mr. Auman, and were conducted by Rev. Brown, of Aaronsburg.

Mr. W. E. Huey, formerly cab driver at the Musser house, now of Vintondale, Pa., arrived in town on Saturday accompanied by Mrs. Huey. They will spend a week with Mr. Huey's parents on North street; Mr. Huey is working for a coal company, occupying the responsible position of weigh master.

Rev. S. P. Remer, of Lewisburg, Presiding Elder of Centre district preached in the United Ev. church on Saturday evening, Suuday morning and evening. The blizzard kept many people from attending these services, nevertheless the Rev. was greeted with appreciative hearers, who were delighted with his masterly discourses.

SPRING MILLS.

K. of G. E. Gave their Second Annual Banquet Tuesday Evening.

Spring Mills Castle K. of G. E. gave their second annual banquet in their hall on Tuesday evening last, and for elegance of service, the entertainment surpassed all previous efforts of that character occurring in our village. The hall was beautifully and brilliantly illuminated, the tables artistically arranged and set with elegant china and costly glassware, reflecting all the colors of the rainbow and lavishly furnished with all the substantials and delicacies of the season. The menu was sumptuous and very elaborate; one large table beautifully furnished, was reserved exclusively for the members of Millheim Castle, and represented by the following ladies and gentlemen, S. Weiser, L. C. Tobias, A. A. Frank, D. H. Shires, E. E. Knarr, F. D. Colyer, C. H. Breon, G. L. Springer, I. D. Keen, E. B. Keen, P. P. Leitzell, H. Leitzell, and their wives, also H. Breon, J. M. Rice and E. Auman. The committee of arrangements, consisting of J. I. Condo (chairman,) Jno. Smith, W. P. Alexander, R. U. Bitner and John Zerbe deserve all praise for the very able manner in which everything was arranged and conducted: nothing was left undone by the gentlemen which would conduce to the pleasure and comfort of those participating in this "feast of wit and flow of soul." The music under the charming skill of Miss Ida M. Condo was enchanting, and highly appreciated by the large assemblage who attested their approbation by applauding her to the very echo. The singing by Miss Rena Showers was particularly well executed, and elicited loud and continued applause. C. C. Bartges sang several songs in his usual masterly style, Jas. P. Osman rendered some very fine music on the violin, Mr. Weiser and Mrs. Frank sang a very laughable dutch song. A short address was delivered by Rev. Chilcote, and Samuel Weiser, of Millheim, also made a few remarks. The entertainment was interspersed with several very amusing tableaus, in fact, melody, mirth and repartee ruled the evening. At a late hour all retired to their respective homes, expressing themselves as having been most delightfully entertained, and only regretting that the banquet scenes with all its attending pleasures was at an end.

Last Florida Tour.

The last Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing almost three months in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia March 6.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth,) and meals en route while going on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington, $48.00; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points. Returning, passengers will use regular trains until May 31, 1900.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courleander, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Reduction in Telephone Tolls.

A new toll line tariff schedule on a "3 minute basis" has been adopted by the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company for business, both terminals of which are within its telephone territory. Both Day and Night rates are provided, the night rates applying between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. Great reductions in cost of telephoning between its distant stations will be found. Apply to Local Manager of Chief Operator for details. The new schedule takes effect March 1st.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

Government Service.

Temperature:		Highest.	Lowest.	
Feb.	22	43	31	cloudy.
"	23	41	28	cloudy.
"	24	41	27	cloudy.
"	25	39	—3	cloudy.
"	26	14	3	cloudy.
"	27	17	0	clear.
"	28	27	12	cloudy.

Rain: Night of 21st, 1.58 inches. On 22nd, forenoon, .36 inch.

Snow, on 24, evening, 1 inch.

Total precipitation in February, rain and melted snow, 4 57 inches.

Had a Call.

Rev. George Limbert, a native of Madisonburg, has left Mercer county and accepted a call from the Danville Reformed charge.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	35
New Oats	25
Barley	35
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	11
Lard	6
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	30
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	35
Oats	25
Rye	40
Barley	35

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	65
Wheat, white	63
Corn ears	35
Shelled Corn	36
Rye	40
Oats	25
Barley	30
New Potatoes	30
Eggs	12
Butter	20
Lard	6
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	5
Roller flour	95

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 71a72c.

Corn, No. 2 yellow, 41c.

Butter, fancy creamery, 25c; prints, fancy, wholesale, 26c.

Eggs, fresh, 13c.

Live Poultry, per pound:

Fowls, 10c; old roosters, 7c; spring chickens, 10a11c; ducks, 11a12c; geese, 10a11c.

Apples, per barrel, choice, $3 to 3.50

Potatoes, choice, 53a55c.

Onions, 38a40c per bu.

Cabbage, $18a22 per ton.

Lewistown markets, paid by dealers:

Wheat, 62c.

Rye, 45c.

Oats, 25c.

Corn, 35c.

Butter, 20c.

Eggs, 20c.

Hams, 10c.

Shoulder, 7c. Sides 6c.

Potatoes, 50c. Apples, 75c.

Onions, 50c. White beans, 1.50.

Lard, 8c. Tallow 5c.

Lewisburg market:

Butter, 20c. Eggs, 12c.

Potatoes, 45c. Onions, 50. Lard, 7.

Bellefonte market:

Wheat, 67c. Buckwheat, 50c.

Rye, 40c. Corn, shelled, 38c.

Oats, 25c. Plaster, $8.

Butter, 25c. Eggs, 16c.

Ham, 10c. Lard, 9c.

Potatoes, 50c. Apple butter, 60c.

Musical College.

The Musical College, Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., is recognized as one of the foremost schools of music. $33 will pay for six weeks, instructions and board. Spring term will begin May 7. For catalogue address, Henry B. Moyer, Director. 2.15.3t

Lots of Goods and More Coming.

We thought we would have our complete stock open for your inspection on March 1st, and so we advertised our opening on that day, but we are sorry we must apologize to you for our delay. Still we have done some business even before our opening. Our methods are sure to mean success. We not only want to sell you once. We want to sell you all the time. How can we do this? By one way known to all firms and squareness in our business dealing with you. Some stores say they do this, but do they? You know whether they do or not. May be you have been caught.

Make or break, we intend to begin right from the start What we tell you in our advertisements, providing the printer makes no errors, is just as reliable as if you heard it direct from our lips. Fairness and squareness shall be our motto. With teis end in view, success must crown our efforts.

SIM
THE
CLOTHIER.

Your Money Back for the Asking.

Give us a trial that we may prove to you that every statement made by us is a veritable fact.

Again we apologize for not having our entire stock on hand, although no fault of ours, rather blame the Eastern manufacturers for their tardiness.

Give us a call. We may have what you want. If we havn't it now, we will have, and plenty of it, too.

"SIM THE CLOTHIER."

Reynolds' Bank Building, - Bellefonte, Pa.

30 Oak and White Enameled Chamber Suits

To select from at the same old price. No advance.

John Smith & Bro.,

SPRING MILLS.

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug95

J. H. ORVIS. C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 'an85

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker.
FORTNEY & WALKER
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

S. D. GETTIG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English, Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

UNIVERSITY INN,
P. S. Burrell, Proprietor.
College Avenue, STATE COLLEGE, PA.
Furnished throughout. Steam heat, electric light and modern improvements. All trains stop on flag at this Inn. dec1598

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

EMPIRE
HAND LAUNDRY
Centre Hall, Pa.
Jacob H. Zong, - Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.
JOHN KNARR,
Agent for Centre Hall.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING; MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co. Pa

WANTED SALESMEN

To solicit orders for CHOICE and HARDY line of Nursery Stock. STEADY WORK and BIG PAY. STOCK REPLACED FREE. If you cannot work steady, take a local agency. Secure territory by writing at once to

The Hawks Nursery Company,
co24m ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Replanting Corn—Careful Gardening—Judging Seed Corn—Birds Distribute Seeds Simple Process for Keeping Eggs, etc.

Replanting Corn.

We used to know a farmer who said he always wanted to have some hills in his cornfield fail to come up, so that he could plant them over. His idea was that the late planting, tasseling out or blooming later, than the main field fertilized many ears that did not receive the pollen from the earlier corn, and thus the ears were better filled out at the tip. Perhaps he was right, but if so, he could have attained his end better by leaving one row in five or six unplanted until the others were up.

Careful Planting.

It is often said against amateur gardening, that flowers, fruits and vegetables can be bought in market cheaper than they can be raised. In some respects this is true; but usually the amateur is a long way ahead in the superiority of the articles. This is strongly in evidence by articles found in English markets. Though steam and electricity are pouring the best of their products from favored orchards into England, they are tame compared with that artificially raised by the best English gardeners. In the early part of July, peaches that would ordinarily be pronounced first-class, from Italy and other nature-favored places, brought one shilling and sixpence a dozen. The products of the amateur garden were eagerly sought for at twelve shillings.—Meehans' Monthly.

Judging Seed Corn.

At the University of Illinois the students were tested in judging several varieties of corn according to the standard adopted by the Corn Growers Association of that State. As many people have never seen corn adjudged in that way, though they may have seen it exhibited and premiums awarded at the county or town fairs, we will give the various points to be considered and their value.

The standard of perfection demands that the ear shall be 10 inches long, 7½ inches in circumference, and have 90 per cent. of grain to cob. The scale of points as follows: Uniformity of ears in samples shown five points, shape 10, color of corn and cob 10, Ripeness five, filling out at ends 15, perfection and uniformity of grain 8, length of ear 10, circumference of ear 5, space between rows 10, per cent. of grain 22, in a total of 100 points. Perhaps we could not frame a better scale of points, though the late Dr. E. L. Sturtevant taught us to attach much importance to the uniform color and shape of grain, and but little to length and circumference of ear. See if you can select seed corn next year that will score well by this scale of points.

Birds Distributing Seeds.

We have said that birds carry weed seeds and often to long distances. When the supply of seeds is large many birds eat much more than they can digest, and they pass through them and are dropped in just the best condition for rapid germination and growth when the season comes around suitable. Perhaps this is a provision of Nature that they should not be exterminated by the seed-eating birds, which thus plant and fertilize the crop that is to feed them another year. Some one has said that that if weeds were kept down birds of many kinds must become extinct for lack of food. Of this there appears no immediate danger, and we hope that when birds are likely to suffer from this cause there will be people who for humanity's sake will furnish food for them. A handful of oats, millet seed and other, small grains thrown out every day in winter will supply a vast number of small birds, and if we were rid of teh detestable English sparrow, we could have the trees around our houses thronged with song birds, and hosts of other birds both winter and summer. The day has gone by when small boys wantonly destroy many birds or birds' nests, and even the village cat succeeds in catching but few. The half-tamed cat that haunts the barns of some farmers often catches as many birds as mice, but a well-trained and well-fed house cat is not out nights, and cannot get many by day light.

Simple Process For Keeping Eggs.

A statement made by a correspondent of the Mark Lane Express seems remarkable in view of the commonly accepted theory that eggs are useless for hatching purposes three or four weeks after being laid. This correspondent declares that he has preserved eggs fresh for twelve months or more by a very simple process: Wrap each egg the day it is laid in a small square of newspaper, and pack these eggs side by side in a box layer upon layer until it is full. After the lid is fastened down it must, firstly, be stored in a dry cool place, and, secondly, be turned upside down at least three or four times a week. He writes: "A neighbor of mine has for years hatched out a lot of chickens from eggs so stored, and turned twelve, fifteen and some eighteeen months after they were placed in a box."—Canton (Miss.) Times.

Why Butter is Salted.

The agricultural experimental station at Madison, Wis., has issued an interesting bulletin on the subject of salting butter, and also a chemical analysis of the different salts in the market offered for the purpose. It is known as Bulletin No. 17. Herewith is given in brief the features of the bulletin: Butter is salted for three reasons: First, to get rid of the buttermilk; second, to check germ growth, and third, to give it the desired flavor. Water is present in buttermilk in the shape of millions of miscroscopic buttermilk drops. There is a movement, of which we need not stop to explain, of these microscopic buttermilk drops to increase in size and to become visible and can then be worked out. Butter, which at first appears very dry, will lose after salting a large amount of water because of this peculiar action of the salt. We salt butter because it checks the growth of germs, although it does not destroy the germ life; hence it makes the butter keep. By uniting the small drops of water with larger ones, thus enabling the buttermaker to get rid of them, as explained in the last paragraph, it creates less favorable conditions for the growth of germ life. Butter is salted for the purpose of securing flavor, that flavor being largely a matter of taste; hence the amount of salt depends on the market in which it is expected to place the butter. The old rule is an ounce to a pound, and for farm use this is about right, but in England and in other Eastern cities the fad is for little salt, and hence in the matter of flavor, butter should be salted light or heavy, according to the taste of the consumer.—San Francisco Trade Journal.

Hybrid Plums.

Hybrid plants always have a certain fascination for the cultivator, even when they are intrinsically bad. There is something in the crossing of one plant on another which excites the imagination, and the uncertainty of the result gives one room to let his imagination run after it is cut loose.

Hybrid plums are a new thing in the pomological field. It is only within the last decade that any have been known. Now there are considerable numbers of them.

Hybrid making amongst plums is especially easy because there are several distinct speeches in cultivation, and also because they mix readily when growing together.

The first study of the hybrid plums was conducted by the Vermont experiment station, and a bulletin was published a year ago dealing with certain fundamental principles involved, and also describing and illustrating all the known hybrid varieties. Since that time a large number of fresh, spick and span new hybrids have come to light, many of them not yet introduced to the nursery trade. These two have been exhaustively studied by the horticulturist of the Vermont experiment station, and a second treatise on the subject is included in the forthcoming annual report, from which we have just seen some advance sheets.

In this latest treatise, notes are given of 39 different hybrid varieties, of which 17 are entirely new, never having been mentioned in print before. Besides this, one new name is given to a variety previously described. Several of these debutantes are soon to be introduced to the public by various enterprising nurserymen. Already a number of hybrid varieties are for sale, and some of them have been extensively planted. It seems probable that they will soon make a strong impression on the plum-growing business of the whole country.

Of course it is imposible now to recommend any one of these varieties. They are all too new. It will require several years of planting and testing to reveal their merits. The man who is interested in testing novelties will find a most engaging batch of material in the hybrid plums. The man who is planting plums for fruit had better wait and see what happens. Meanwhile it is convenient to have the names and descriptions authoritatively fixed as in these up to date publications from the Vermont Experiment Station.

Care of Dairy Utensils.

Never neglect the care of the churn. Slight negligence in this direction may cost you the price of many a pound of butter.

After a churn has been some time out of use it should be thoroughly scoured with salt and repeatedly scalded before being again employed.

Nothing will penetrate the crevices of a churn like hot water, and it needs to be at a boiling temperature when applied.

There is nothing gained in patching up old utensils about a home dairy or manufactory. Like farming tools, the apparatus of a creamery or cheese factory generally deteriorates more quickly in value from neglect than from practical use in its especial sphere.

The greatest care should be taken to expunge every atom of salt or briny water from the iron work of dairy utensils.

Rigid drying by both an absorbent cloth and heat will do this satisfactorily.I have known a new $25 curd mill to be so eroded by rust in one season as to be nearly ruined.

By proper care it could have been made to run 10 years without repair.

If it is important to keep butter tools scrupulously clean, how much more important is it to be rigorous in the treatment of milk utensils.

In private dairies it would be well to emulate the methods in vogue in milk-shipping stations and creameries.

First, after a rinse of cold water, the cans and other tinned lacteal utensils are washed thoroughly with warm water, changing the bath frequently to keep it clean.

Now follows the coup de grace, the death-dealing blow to bacteria and spores. This is the scalding process.

Where a good steam pressure can be obtained, superheated steam is the best agency to employ, whirling the cans rapidly while it is applied to every part of the interior.

On the farm, however, water if used while boiling will be effective enough to render utensils aseptic.

Do not scald milk receptacles by pouring the hot water from one to the other. It cools too rapidly to be effective on even the second can so treated.

We should always bear in mind that the fungi and bacteria inhabiting milk vessels are of microscopic character, and seams which appear clean to the naked eye may in reality be teeming with millions of these vegetable organisms.

This subject is as important in winter as in summer, and the dairyman who does not consider it so will never make a success at butter production in cold weather.

Treat your dairy apparatus and utensils so well that when they finally become useless it will not be by the erosion of rust, but through good, honest, cleanly friction in the path of trade.—George E. Newell, in Boston Cultivator.

SAM DEWEY'S GRIT.

His Audacity Paralyzed the Secretary But Pleased Old Hickory.

Since Admiral Dewey sailed into Manila Harbor, anecdotes showing the family "grit" are in order. The following of Captain Sam Dewey is told in Washington:

There was a family of Deweys on Cape Cod in Jackson's time; whether the one from which our Admiral sprung or not, I cannot say. Its sturdiest member was Captain Sam Dewey, a ship-master of the old school who bore the American flag into the remotest seas. Captain Sam was an ardent Whig, and when Jackson's war on the United States Bank made him extremely unpoplar with the Whigs of Boston, Dewey determined to show his disapproval by cutting off the head of a full length figure of General Jackson which formed the figure-head of the famous frigate Constitution, then lying in Charlestown Navy Yard. This would be no easy feat, for there was a guard-ship on either side, with sentries on the watch.

But at midnight, in a heavy thunderstorm, he rowed out to the vessel, pulled himself up by her chairs, and with a well-oiled handsaw decapitated the figure, and carried the head undetected to the Gallagher House, where a party of his Whig friends were waiting to receive him. The affair soon appeared in the newspapers, and spread like wildfire throughout the country. Democratic journals announced under double-leaded headlines, "Dastardly Outrage"; "United States Frigate Mutilated"; "Another Whig Insult to President Jackson," etc.—while the Whig newspapers applauded and chuckled over it as a huge joke. "Old Hickory Beheaded," did duty as a head-line in scores of Whig newspapers of the period. Captain Dewey became the idol of the Boston Whigs; but not content with his plaudits there, went on to Washington, bearing the head with him, intending to gain further notoriety by bearding the lion in his den. After exhibiting the trophy to Clay, Webster, and other Whig leaders, he appeared at the Navy Department with it wrapped in a red bandanna handkerchief, and sent his card to Mahlon Dickerson, then Secretary of the Navy.

"Admit him," said the Secretary, and as Dewey entered he added, "Well, my man, state your case, and be brief, for, as you see, I am busy."

"I cut off the figure-head of the Constitution," said Dewey, "and I have brought it here to return it."

The man's audacity paralyzed Dickerson for a moment. Then he said, "You dare disfigure Old Ironsides and then come here to tell of it?"

"I took the liberty," said Dewey, coolly.

"Well, sir," said the Secretary, reaching for the bell-rope, "we'll see if we can't have you arrested and punished."

"Hold, Mr. Secretary," said Dewey. "You are a good lawyer, and must know there is no statute against disfiguring a man-of-war. All you can do is to sue me for trespass, and that in the county where the deed was committed."

"You are right," said Dickerson, after a few moments' reflection. "And now tell me how you succeeded in getting that figure-head from under the noses of our bluejackets."

"Well," said Dickerson, after hearing the story, "you stay here while I go and see the President about this matter."

Old Hickory, on seeing the head and hearing the story burst into a fit of laughter. "That!" said he. "Why, that is the most infernally ugly image I ever saw! No wonder the fellow wanted to remove it from the Constitution! You have him, you say. Well give him a kick, with my compliments, and send him home again."—Harper's Weekly.

Where We Get Caviare.

Caviare is consumed in vast quantities all over the Russian Empire. It is also sent to Italy, Germany, France and England and is largely eaten in this country. Caviare is a shinning brown substance in little globules, looking exactly like little brambleberries. It is obtained from sturgeon in March by millions on their spawning beds in the mouth of the Danube, the Dneiper, the Don and the Volga rivers, where both nets and hooks are used to capture the fish.

After the membrane of the roe has been removed the grains are washed with vinegar or the cheap white wines of the country. Then they are dried in the air, salted, put into bags and pressed and packed in casks. It is one of the most important articles of Russian trade, the sales reaching annually over $10,000,000.

The importation of caviare to America is increasing yearly. In 1899 it was double that of the previous year.

CIRCUS PEOPLE LONG-LIVED.

Scores of Performers Have Reached Forescore Hale and Hearty.

In the old days it was the general custom for the circus proprietors to put their own children into the business, teaching them to do everything in the acrobatic line, from bare-back riding to trapeze and bar work and slack rope and tight-rope walking. Many of them were also skilled musicians and could play several instruments in the band.

At the present day many persons not familiar with the inside life of the circus will no doubt be horrified to think that a man wealthy enough to own a big circus and menagerie would train his sons, and particularly his daughters for the ring. Let me say on this score that I could name a long list of families in which this custom prevailed, and must say that the private and domestic life of these people was far above that of the average family in fashionable society. Almost invariably the members of each family were devoted to each other, and were refined and intelligent. Many of the young women of these families married wealthy and cultured men, and retired from the circus business to become the mistresses of refined and happy homes. Many old showmen whose children were star performers carried accomplished teachers with them on the road, and the children were as well educated as if the entire time had been spent attending school.

Their training and work in the ring not only afforded them splendid physical exercise, but taught them patience, application, alertness and many other valuable lessons which made their progress very rapid when it came to their lessons from books. It is a fact most worthy of notice that the circus people are a long-lived race. I can name almost a score of famous performers who have attained an age of more than eighty years. This would go to show that circus work is quite as healthy as any other. I may add that the charge so frequently brought against showmen, that the training of children for the circus is cruel, is not well founded.

While I have seen many instances of cruelty in this connection, there is nothing in the work itself which necessitates hardship or harshness. In fact, quite the reverse is true.

The child is sooner trained into an ability to do a dangerous and daring feat through gentleness and encouragement. In other words, the more they overcome their fear in every direction, the better able are they to swing from one trapeze to another, to walk the tight-rope at a dizzy height, or to turn somersaults from the back of a galloping horse.—Reminiscences of W. C. Coup, in the Saturday Evening Post.

LANGUAGES IN LUZON.

Spanish the Official Tongue—Difficulties in the Way of Trade.

Here is a curious and difficult thing about the American occupation of the Philippines. The official language of the courts, the only medium, indeed, of communication, is the Spanish language. The American and Tagalo to transact business must use a tongue foreign to both. A few interpreters of English and Tagalo are to be found, but until the people of the country learn English there is to be much misunderstanding and misinterpretation. Just now there are mutual strugglings to get forward. The schools are beginning instruction in English, but some years will be necessary before this knowledge is practically available.

Your soldier man, however, doesn't worry much about the difficulty of the language question. He leans easily and familiarly on the counter of the little booth or shop, and attempts bargains in a jargon of English, American slang," Tagalo and Spanish. There results a "pigeon" of queerest type. The vender says: "You care egg cook. Pretty goo'—fiv cents?" And the soldier man retorts, "Aw, g'long. Muy heap. No Mabootey. Give you 10 cents por tres. Sabe? Ten cents—three. Sabe, three?" But the lady sitting tailorwise on her counter answers, "Yo no entiendo. Egg cook. Pretty goo' fi' cents. Quiere?" Still they make a trade. Unfortunately, next week may see him in Ilocos or Pampanga, perhaps anotner province, and if he knew Tagalo perfectly it would not avail him one iota. The many dialects will make it a matter of years before there can be certainty of any understanding. It is surely a great problem that is to be solved.

Born a Clown.

"Did you eve hear of the joke which got Dan Rice, the most famous of all the circus clowns, his job under the canves?" asked an old-timer.

"No—what was it?"

"Dan, while still in his teens, applied to a circus manager for a position.

"'What salary do you want?' asked the manager.

"'Eight hundred dollars a night,' replied Dan.

"'Tell you what I'll do,' said the manager.

"'Well, speak quick,' returned Dan, I'm losing time.'

"'I'll give you $4 a week.'

"'All right,' said Dan; 'it's a go.'"—Atlanta Journal.

Wireless messages have been successfully sent between captive balloons one mile high, six miles apart.

BARNUM OUTWITTED.

How an Elephant Helped Spread the Fame of His Rival.

At one time James A. Bailey was Barnum's most formidable rival in the circus business. A short time before open hostilities began between them one of Mr. Bailey's large female elephants gave birth to a baby. This, by the way, was the first baby elephant ever born in captivity. It proved an immense card for Mr. Bailey. The birth was chronicled far and wide over the country. Mr. Barnum, quick to see the advantage of having so important an attraction as a real live American baby elephant, telegraphed to his rival, Mr. Bailey, as follows: "Will give for your baby elephant $100,000." Mr. Mr. Bailey wired in answer: "Will not sell at any price."

This seemed a daring thing to do, for $100,000 was an enormous sum to offer for a tiny little beast. But refuse he did, and hustled with his show to meet the great Phineas T. Barnum on his own ground, meanwhile pondering in his fertile brain a coup which was to land Barnum a captive on his back. By the time Mr. Bailey reached the region where the Barnum show was exhibiting, the whole country was billed with huge posters on which was most conspicuously printed in flaming type, "What Barnum Thinks of the Baby Elephant," and underneath that heading was printed Barnum's telegram to Mr. Bailey offering the big sum for the animal. This poster greeted Mr. Barnum wherever he went, and worried him very much. To avoid seeing it, and in search of better business for his show, he changed the route of the latter and made direct for the far West, leaving Mr. Bailey in undisputed possession of the fighting ground.

This defeat nettled Mr. Barnum. He was not used to being beaten. However, the fact was before him, he was a defeated showman. The world knew it. It was now a matter of history. He was far too sagacious not to desire to make of such a redoubtable foe and rival as Mr. Bailey an ally, and accordingly at the end of that year negotiations were entered into, which resulted in the combination of the two great exhibitions into what in literal truth became the greatest show on earth. To Mr. Bailey was at once given the laboring oar, and very soon the entire responsibility and management of the immense combination and business.—Saturday Evening Post.

TWO MORE ISLANDS.

The Mona and Monito Islands in the Mona Passage Belong to the United States.

Two new islands are to be added to the possessions of the United States in the West Indies. They are the Mona Island and Monito Island in the Mona Passage, between San Domingo and Puerto Rico. The former is an island of some size but Monito is only a coral reef. It was not definitely known until a few days ago that the islands belonged to the United States and then not until after considerable research. The Post Office Department has been having a map made of the American possessions in the West Indies, and was in doubt whether or not to include these islands on the map. An official communication was sent to the State Department inquiring if the treaty between United States and Spain provided for their acquisition by the United States. The treaty was examined and showed that Spain ceded to the United States, Puerto Rico and all other Spanish islands in the West Indies except Cuba. No special mention was made of Mona Island, and there was no information regarding the island to show to whom it belonged. It is nearly six miles long and three and half miles wide. It rises about one hundred and seventy-five feet high and is situated just thirty miles west of Mayaguez in Puerto Rico. It is about forty miles from the coast of San Domingo and lies almost midway of the Mona passage between the two islands. The State Department had no information showing whether or not Mona belonged to Spain, and this was not determined until a search was made of several charts in the Navy Department. One chart was found indicating in colors the different colonial possessions of the world, and this showed that Mona was regarded as a Spanish possession and accordingly becomes American property under the Paris treaty. It is thought probable by naval officials that the island may prove of service to the United States at some time in the future, and it is not unlikely that orders will be issued to have it surveyed and charted as an American possession. It is not inhabited.

Runs a Wolf Farm.

In Rainy Lake County, Minn., lives a man who makes a living raising wolves. Rumor says he is growing rich out of his business, but Frank Gissler, or "Old Wolf," as he is called, is not raising wolves on account of the money in the business. Gissler was as keen a hunter a was to be found in that part of Minnesota years ago, and many a wolf fell victim to his rifle. A band of Chippewa Indians were staying in the neighborhood and Gissler fell in love with a young Indian maiden. He married the Chippewa girl and disappeared, taking with him his wife. Nothing was heard from him for a long time, when he suddenly reappeared, dressed in wolf skins and wearing a long white beard. All he would say to inquirers was that he had built a cabin "up the river a piece," where he was living by himself. It was understood that his wife had been torn to pieces by wolves and that Gissler had gone crazy in consequence. It was only recently that Gissler's retreat was discovered by a gold prospector, about twelve miles from Rainy Lake City. The gold hunter found a high stockade, formed of pine logs, fastened to trees, and inside this pen were more than 100 wolves eagerly fighting for big pieces of meat which Gissler, stationed on a platform built at the end of the stockade, was throwing to them. There is profit in running a wolf farm. A bounty of from $3 to $8 is paid by the State for each scalp sent to the County Auditor, and good prices are paid for wolf skins by Eastern firms.

To See Smokeless Powder.

The flash from a rifle charged with smokelesss powder may now be detected and the position of an enemy determined with the first firing. This will prove of great value to the American troops now fighting with the Filipinos.

The rebels are armed with weapons that employ smokeless powder. They have always chosen positions in dense bamboo thickets and jungles. Therefore, after the encounter began there would be perceptible only the whirr and whistle of bullets as they pierced the air.

American troops have thus been at a great disadvantage, as they have been obliged to fight an unseen foe. The greater percentage of losses suffered by the American forces has been due to this fact. They have been forced to locate the enemy under heavy fire before being able to strike a blow.

Scientists have given special study to this subject, and recently the Surgeon-General of the army received from Professor Fessenden, of Pittsburg, the suggestion that blue glass could be employed to detect the flash from smokeless powder ammunition.

The matter was referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Smart, of the medical corps, who at once began to experiment. He substituted blue glass for the ordinary opaque lens in field glasses and observed the firing of a Krag-Jorgensen gun at the Army Museum. The white flash of the burnt powder was clearly reflected in the dark background of the blue glass. Glasses may be fitted for different ranges.

"Funny Man" of the Regiment.

"It may safely be said that there is not a ship or regiment in her Majesty's service that has not a funny man, some merry fellow who, by his songs, yarns or antics, or all of them put together, keeps his shipmates or comrades in good humor, and who is tacitly encouraged by his officers for that reason."

Thus spoke a distinguished military officer who has seen a great deal of war service. He went on to say: "Some of these men are known to all the thousands of officers and men in a whole big camp or military station, and I particularly remember one such at Strensall, near York, who, night after night, standing on a mound, would have a huge ring of men from various regiments listening to his vastly amusing entertainment, the chief item of which was the parodying, with particular reference to affairs in camp, of popular songs of the day. This same man turned up in the war with the Afridis, and was the very life and soul of the camp, our Indian allies being even fonder of him than his British comrades.

"In the same way I remember a man in the last Ashanti affair who was a fellow of such infinite jest. He sang and danced, when it was fearfully hot, for hours together. He got both presents and promotion from the officers, for he was as inoffensive as he was clever and merry."—London Tit-Bits.

Prosperous When Women Rule.

It is a singular fact that the reign of every Queen in modern times has been attended by a wonderful advance in the material, political, literary and even military progress of her country.

The reign of Catherine the Great of Russia witnessed the widest extension of the Russian Empire that had been known up to her time, and the greater part of the Russian conquests were accomplished during the time of the other Russian Empresses.

The reign of Maria Theresa was a period of prosperity for Austria-Hungary, in spite of the Seven Years' War, while the reigns of Elizabeth and Anne in British history were ages of glory in letters, arts and war.

Great Britain has never seen such an age as that of Victoria, and perhaps will not again for centuries. The presence of a Queen on the throne as sovereign seems to inspire all the poetry and chivalry there is in the nature of man, and perhaps that fact furnishes an adequate explanation why countries flourish under female rulers.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Money in Lullabies.

A new industry is that of lullaby singing. Young women who are studying vocal music very often turn their growing talent to small account, at least, by going to nurseries two or three times a week to sing to the children at bedtime hour soft, crooning lullabies. It is in households, of course, where the mother has no singing voice, and who believes in the influence of sweet and correct singing on the developing ear of the child. This may seem the exaggeration of detail, but in these days it is the trifles that are considered in their bearing upon the large results.

Human Nature's Failing.

The average male employe is always a good deal more grieved when he has to work ten minutes overtime than he is pleased when the boss lets him go some night an hour early.—Somerville Journal.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: What Religion Does For the Prolongation of Human Life—Religion is Not a Hearse—Care of the Health a Positive Christian Duty.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This sermon of Dr. Talmage presents a gospel for this life as well as the next and shows what religion does for the prolongation of earthly existence; text, Psalm xci., 16, "With long life will I satisfy him."

Through the mistake of its friends religion has been chiefly associated with sickbeds and graveyards. The whole subject to many people is odorous with chlorine and carbolic acid. There are people who cannot pronounce the word religion without hearing in it the clipping chisel of the tombstone cutter. It is high time that this thing were changed and that religion, instead of being represented as a hearse to carry out the dead, should be represented as a chariot in which the living are to triumph.

Religion, so far from subtracting from one's vitality, is a glorious addition. It is sensitive, curative, hygienic. It is good for the eyes, good for the ears, good for the spleen, good for the digestion, good for the nerves, good for the muscles. When David, in another part of the Psalms, prays that religion may be dominant, he does not speak of it as a mild sickness or an emaciation or an attack of moral and spiritual cramp. He speaks of it as "the saving health of all nations," while God in the text promises longevity to the pious, saying, "With long life will I satisfy him."

The fact is that men and women die too soon. It is high time that religion joined the hand of medical science in attempting to improve human longevity. Adam lived 930 years; Methuselah lived 969 years. As late in the history of the world as Vespasian there were at one time in his empire forty-five people 135 years old. So far down as the sixteenth century Peter Zartan died at 185 years of age. I do not say that religion will ever take the race back to antediluvian longevity, but I do say that the length of human life will be greatly improved.

It is said in Isaiah lxv., 20, "The child shall die 100 years old." Now, if, according to Scripture, the child is to be 100 years old may not the men and women reach to 300 and 400 and 500? The fact is that we are mere dwarfs and skeletons compared with some of the generations that are to come. Take the African race. They have been under bondage for centuries. Give them a chance, and they develop a Toussaint l'Ouverture. And if the white race shall be brought out from under the serfdom of sin what shall be the body, what shall be the soul? Religion has only just touched our world. Give it full power for a few centuries, and who can tell what will be the strength of man and the beauty of woman and the longevity of all?

My design is to show that practical religion is the friend of longevity. I prove it, first, from the fact that it makes the care of our health a positive Christian duty. Whether we shall keep early or late hours, whether we shall take food digestable or indigestable, whether there shall be thorough or incomplete mastication, are questions very often referred to the realm of whimsicality, but the Christian man lifts this whole problem of health into the accountable and the Divine. He says, "God has given me this body, and He has called it the temple of the Holy Ghost, and to deface its altars or mar its walls or crumble its pillars is a God defying sacrilege." He sees God's caligraphy in every page—anatomical and physiological. He says, "God has given me a wonderful body for noble purposes." That arm with thirty-two curious bones, wielded by forty-six curious muscles, and all under the brain's telegraphy — 350 pounds of blood rushing through the heart every hour, the heart in twenty-four hours beating 100,000 times, during the same time the lungs taking in fifty-seven hogsheads of air, and all this mechanism not more mighty than delicate and easily disturbed and demolished.

The Christian man says to himself, "If I hurt my nerves, if I hurt my brain, if I hurt any of my physical faculties, I insult God and call for dire retribution." Why did God tell the Levites not to offer to Him in sacrifice animals imperfect and diseased? He meant to tell us in all the ages that we are to offer to God our very best physical condition, and a man who through irregular or gluttonous eating ruins his health is not offering to God such a sacrifice. Why did Paul write for his cloak at Troas? Why should such a great man as Paul be anxious about a thing so insignificant as an overcoat? It was because he knew that with pneumonia and rhematism he would not be worth half as much to God and the church as with respiration easy and foot free.

When it becomes a Christian duty to take care of our health, is not the whole tendency toward longevity? If I toss my watch about recklessly and drop it on the pavement and wind it up at any time of day or night I happen to think of it, and often let it run down, while you are careful with your watch and never abuse it and wind it up just at the same hour every night and put it in a place where it will not suffer from the violent changes of atmosphere, which watch will last the longer? Common sense answers. Now, the human body is God's watch. You see the hands of the watch. You see the face of the watch, but the beating of the heart is the ticking of the watch. Oh, be careful and do not let it run down!

Again, I remark that practical religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it is a protest against dissipations which injure and destroy the health. Bad men and women live a very short life. Their sins kill them. I know hundreds of good old men, but I do not know half a dozen bad old men. Why? They do not get old. Lord Byron died at Missolonghi at thirty-six years of age, himself his own Mazeppa, his unbridled passions the horse that dashed with him into the desert. Edgar A. Poe died at Baltimore at thirty-eight years of age. The black raven that alighted on his bust above his chamber door was delirium tremens.

Only this and nothing more.

Napoleon Bonaparte lived only just beyond midlife, then died at St. Helena, and one of his doctors said that his disease was induced by excessive snuffing. The hero of Austerlitz, the man who by one step of his foot in the center of Europe shook the earth, killed by a snuffbox. Oh, how many people we have known who have not lived out half their days because of their dissipations and indulgences. Now practical religion is a protest against all dissipation of any kind.

"But," you say, "professors of religion have fallen, professors of religion have got drunk, professors of religion have misappropriated trust funds, professors of religion have absconded." Yes, but they threw away their religion before they did their morality. If a man on a White Star line steamer bound for Liverpool in mid-Atlantic jumps overboard and is drowned, is that anything against the White Star line's capacity to take the man across the ocean? And if a man jumps over the gunwale of his religion and goes down never to rise is that any reason for your believing that religion has no capacity to take the man clear through? In the one case if he had kept to the steamer his body would have been saved; in the other case if he had kept to his religion his morals would have been saved.

There are aged people who would have been dead twenty-five years ago but for the defenses and the equipoise of religion. You have no more natural resistance than hundreds of people who lie in the cemeteries to-day slain by their own vices. The doctors made their case as kind and pleasant as they could, and it was called congestion of the brain or something else, but the snakes and the blue flies that seemed to crawl over the pillow in the sight of the delirious patient showed what was the matter with him. You, the aged Christian man, walked along by that unhappy one until you came to the golden pillar of the Christian life. You went to the right; he went to the left. That is all the difference between you. Oh, if this religion is a protest against all forms of dissipation then it is an illustrious friend of longevity! "With long life will I satisfy him."

Again, religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it takes the worry out of our temporalities. It is not work that kills men; it is worry. When a man becomes a genuine Christian, he makes over to God not only his affections, but his family, his business, his reputation, his body, his mind, his soul—everything. Industrious he will be, but never worrying, because God is managing his affairs. How can he worry about business when in answer to his prayers God tells him when to buy and when to sell, and, if he gain, that is best and, if he lose, that is best?

Suppose you had a supernatural neighbor who came in and said: "Sir, I want you to call on me in every exigency. I am your fast friend. I could fall back on $20,000,000. I hold the controlling stock in thirty of the best monetary institutions of this country. Whenever you are in any trouble call on me, and I will help you. You can have my money, and you can have my influence. Here is my hand in pledge of it." How much would you worry about business? Why, you would say, "I'll do the best I can, and then I'll depend on my friend's generosity for the rest."

Now, more than that is promised to every Christian business man. God says to him: "I own New York and London and St. Petersburg and Pekin, and Australia and California are Mine. I can foresee a panic 1000 years. I have all the resources of the universe, and I am your fast friend. When you get in business trouble or any other trouble, call on Me, and I will help. Here is My hand in pledge of omnipotent deliverance." How much should that man worry? Not much. What lion will dare to put his paw on that Daniel? Is there not rest in this? Is there not an eternal vacation in this?

"Oh," you say, "here is a man who asked God for a blessing in a certain enterprise, and he lost $5000 in it. Explain that." "I will. Yonder is a factory, and one wheel is going north and the other wheel is going south, and one wheel laterally and the other plays vertically. I go to the manufacturer, and I say: "Oh, manufacturer, your machinery is a contradiction. Why do you not make all the wheels go one way?" "Well," he says, "I made them to go in opposite directions on purpose, and they produce the right result. You go down stairs and examine the carpets we are turning out in this establishment and you will see." I go down on the other floor, and I see the carpets, and I am obliged to confess that though the wheels in that factory go in opposite directions they turn out a beautiful result, and while I am standing there looking at the exquisite fabric an old Scripture passage comes into my mind—"All things work together for good to them who love God." Is there not rest in that? Is there not tonic in that? Is there not longevity in that?

Suppose a man is all the time worried about his reputation. One man says he lies, another says he is stupid, another says he is dishonest, and half a dozen printing establishments attack him, and he is in a great state of excitement and worry and fume and cannot sleep, but religion comes to him and says: "Man, God is on your side; He will take care of your reputation. If God be for your, who can be against you?" How much should that man worry about his reputation? Not much. If that broker who some years ago in Wall street, after he had lost money, sat down and wrote a farewell letter to his wife before he blew his brains out; if instead of taking out of his pocket a pistol he had taken out a well read New Testament, there would have been one less suicide. Oh, nervous and feverish people of the world, try this almighty sedative! You will live twenty-five years longer under its soothing power. It is not chloral that you want or morphine that you want; it is the gospel of Jesus Christ. "With long life will I satisfy him."

Again, practical religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it removes all corroding care about a future existence. Every man wants to know what is to become of him. If you get on board a rail train, you want to know at what depot it is going to stop. If you get on board a ship, you want to know into what harbor it is going to run, and if you should tell me you have no interest in what is to be your future destiny I would in as polite a way as I know how tell you I did not believe you. Before I had this matter settled with reference to my future existence, the question almost worried me into ruined health. The anxieties men have upon this subject put together would make a martyrdom. This is a state of awful unhealthiness. There are people who fret themselves to death for fear of dying.

Accept that sacrifice and quit worrying. Take the tonic, the inspiration, the longevity of this truth. Religion is sunshine; that is health. Religion is fresh air and pure water; they are healthy. Religion is warmth; that is healthy. Ask all the doctors, and they will tell you that a quiet conscience and pleasant anticipations are hygienic. I offer you perfect peace now and hereafter.

Well, you defeat me in my three experiments. I have only one more to make, and if you defeat me in that I am exhausted. A mighty one on a knoll back of Jerusalem one day, the skies filled with forked lightnings and the earth with volcanic disturbances, turned His pale and agonized face toward the heavens and said: "I take the sins and sorrows of the ages into My own heart. I am the expiation. Witness earth and heaven and hell, I am the expiation." And the hammer struck Him and the spears punctured Him, and heaven thundered, "The wages of sin is death!" "The soul that sinneth it shall die!" "I will by no means clear the guilty!" Then there was silence for half an hour, and the lightnings were drawn back into the scabbard of the sky and the earth ceased to quiver and all the colors of the sky began to shift themselves into a rainbow woven out of the falling tears of Jesus, and there was red as of the bloodshedding, and there was blue as of the bruising, and there was green as of the heavenly foliage, and there was orange as of the day dawn. And along the line of the blue I saw the words, "I was bruised for their iniquities." And along the line of the red I saw the words, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." And along the line of the green I saw the words, "The leaves of the tree of life for the healing of the nations." And along the line of the orange I saw the words, "The day spring from on high hath visited us."

What do you want in the future world? Tell me, and you shall have it. Orchards? There are the trees with twelve manner of fruits, yielding fruit every month. Water scenery? There is the river of life, from under the throne of God, clear as crystal and the sea of glass mingled with fire. Do you want music? There is the oratorio of the Creation led on by Adam, and the oratorio of the Red Sea led on by Moses, and the oratorio of the Messiah led on by St. Paul, while the archangel, with swinging baton, controls the one hundred and forty-four thousand who make up the orchestra.

Do you want reunion? There are your dead children waiting to kiss you, waiting to embrace you, waiting to twist garlands in your hair. You have been accustomed to open the door on this side the sepulcher. I open the door on the other side the sepulcher. You have been accustomed to walk in the wet grass on the top of the grave. I show you the underside of the grave. The bottom has fallen out, and the long ropes with which the pallbearers let down your dead let them clear through into heaven. Glory be to God for this robust, healthy religion. It will have a tendency to make you live long in this world, and in the world to come you will have eternal life. "With long life will I satisfy him."

You Can Have It Also.

The lady whose linens you envy, uses "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best" laundry starch. It is easy to make yourself an object of envy also. Ask your grocer, he can tell you just how you can get one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two beautiful Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, all for 5c.

Mortality.

One of the counties of the state of Connecticut once boasted of a judge who, though poorly furnished with those little refinements usually met with in polished society, was an energetic, shrewd man, and a promising lawyer. A neighbor of his was about to give away his daughter in marriage, and having a deep-rooted dislike to the clerical profession, and being determined, as he said, "to have no parson in his house," he sent for his friend the judge, to perform the ceremony. The judge came, and, the candidates for the connubial yoke taking their places before him, he addressed the bride: "You swear you will marry this man?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "And you (addressing the bridegroom) swear you will marry this woman?" "Well, I do," said the groom. "Then," said the judge, "I swear you're married!"

No Wonder.

Judge.—Tom—Her infatuation was short lived. Jack—Was he a heartless brute? Tom—No; a penniless saint.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

In time of war France puts 370 out of every 1000 of her population in the field; Germany, 310; Russia, 210.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Nashville, Tenn., has no public park because the law creating a park commission was held to be unconstitutional. A new law will be framed.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better too. Sold by all druggists.

There are 35 Sac and Fox, 85 Chippewas, 256 Kickapoos, 280 Iowas and 584 Pottawatomies now on the Pottawatomie reservation in Kansas.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Ice-making by electricity is suggested for central stations in summer, when ice is in demand and electric lights are little needed.

Worthless Stuff!

What a lot of trash is sold as cough cures. The hollow drum makes the loudest noise—the biggest advertisement often covers worthlessness.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the following have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do.

"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and made me lose flesh rapidly. I was treated by many eminent physicians, but could get no permanent relief. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I began to get better at once. I now sleep well, my old flesh is back, and I enjoy myself in every way at the age of seventy-four."—R. N. MANN, Fall Mills, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1899.

It's the do-as-you-would-be-done-by cough medicine. Try a 25-cent bottle.

Quite a Different Thing.

Mr. Doe—I am surprised that you put up with your son's extravagance. Mr. Roxe—O, I don't. I merely put up for it.—New York Journal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The Paris automobile manufacturers object to having numbers put on their vehicles, on the ground that it would mar their looks.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

There are about 12,500 persons on the payrolls of the city of Boston, and the estimated population of the municipality is 550,000.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

In 1891 a society for the promotion of the study of foreign languages was founded in Paris. It now has over 3,000 members.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1. trial bottle for 2 week's treatment. Dr. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

Some of the Boer rifles taken by the British are double-barreled muzzle-loaders of a pattern made over thirty years ago.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, Le Roy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.

For calling another man a liar through the telephone a citizen of Boone county, Iowa, had to pay a fine of $2.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

A Perosi stock company, with a capital of $50,000, has been formed in Milan for the performance of church music.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Thirty-six foreign vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 57,556, met with disaster in American waters last year.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

In the month of December 7,000 men applied for enlistment in the United States army, and 1,551 were accepted.

Dr. Bull's
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
COUGH SYRUP
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
IS SURE
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Dyspepsia. Trial, 20 for 5c.

CHOICE Vegetables will always find a ready market—but only that farmer can raise them who has studied the great secret how to obtain both quality and quantity by the judicious use of well-balanced fertilizers. No fertilizer for Vegetables can produce a large yield unless it contains at least 8% Potash. Send for our books, which furnish full information. We send them free of charge.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.
Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free.
WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

FOR 14 CENTS
We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	City Garden Beet,	10c
1 Pkg.	Earl'st Emerald Cucumber	15c
1 "	La Crosse Market Lettuce,	15c
1 "	Strawberry Melon,	15c
1 "	13 Day Radish,	10c
1 "	Early Ripe Cabbage,	10c
1 "	Early Dinner Onion,	10c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c
	Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.	$1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $400 Prizes on Salzer's 1900 earliest Tomato Giant on earth. A C
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY
It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that REALLY CURES and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. **BACO-CURO** is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands, it will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid, $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

ON TEN DAYS' TRIAL!

ALUMINUM CREAM SEPARATORS.	WOOD BUTTER SEPARATORS
No. 1, 2 Cows, $5.	No. 1, 3 Cows, $7.
No. 2, 3 Cows, $6.	No. 2, 5 Cows, $8.
No. 3, 4 Cows, $7.	No. 3, 10 Cows, $9.
No. 4, 7 Cows, $8.	No. 4, 15 Cows, $10.
No. 5, 10 Cows, $9.	Catalog and Terms
No. 6, 15 Cows, $10.	free on application

GIBSON-STEWART MFG. CO., GIBSONIA, PA.

PATENT GUARANTEED with no fee unless successful. Patent advertised free. Free advice as to patentability. Send for "Inventors' Primer." MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Attys., Estab. 1864. 817 14th St., Washington, D. C. Branches: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

B N U 9.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

In the country it is hard to get help for the household work. Wives, mothers and daughters who do their own work should have the very best of everything to do it with. Ivory Soap is the best; it cleans quickest and is easiest on the hands. It floats.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

COPYRIGHT 1898 BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINCINNATI

Sore Hands

CUTICURA
SOAP
MEDICINAL
TOILET

Red, Rough Hands, Itching, Burning Palms, and Painful Finger Ends.

One Night Treatment

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, and points to a speedy cure of the most distressing cases when physicians and all else fail.

Sore Hands 8 Years Cured.

Pain So Intense Would Nearly Twist Fingers From Sockets. Hands Puffed Up Like a Toad. Water Ran Through Bandages to Floor. Had to Walk the Floor Until Would Fall Asleep. Fingers Would Peel Like an Onion. Doctors Could Not Cure.

Eight years ago I got sore hands, commencing with a burning sensation on my fingers and on top of the hand. When I rubbed them, you could see little white pimples. I felt like twisting my fingers out of their sockets. I had high fever, and cold chills ran over me, and so I kept it going until I was tired out. Nights, I had to walk the floor until I fell asleep. My hands peeled like an onion, the finger nails got loose, and the water ran out, and wherever there was a little pimple there the burning fire was—that happened at least ten times. I am running a blacksmith shop, horseshoeing, and I would not shut up the shop for anybody, but it was hard. My hands puffed up worse than a toad. When I drove horse nails, the water from my hands ran through the bandage, on to the floor. My customers refused to look at my hand. I had a friend take me to the doctor; he gave a solution of something to bathe my hands. I went to another doctor, I think, for a year. I found your advertisement in a Utica newspaper, and I got the CUTICURA remedies. As soon as I used them I began to gain, and after using a small quantity of them I was entirely cured. I would not take fifty dollars for a cake of CUTICURA SOAP if I could not get any more. I would not suffer any more as I did, for the whole country.

Feb. 22, 1898. CASPER DIETSCHLER, Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Cuticura The Set, $1.25 **Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor,** consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

How Are Those Shoes Wearing?

Perhaps you are one of the very large number who bought shoes at this store in the last few months. If you are, the question applies to you.

We are interested in every pair of our shoes that are in service. Our interest never ceases while the shoes "live."

We want to know just how the shoes we sell wear. If any make that we handle isn't up to the mark, we are just as eager to know it as anyone could be--and if you don't tell us how the shoes wear, we can never know whether our shoemakers are living up to their contracts or not.

Mingle's Shoe Store.
Bellefonte, Pa.

1900

Finds us at our same business—saving customers many dollars on

Mackintoshes, Overcoats and Men's Suits.

Men's Suits, - $2.00 to $20.00
Men's Mackintoshes, $1.48 to 10.00
Men's Overcoats, $1.98 to 15.00
Children's Cape Overcoats, - $1.48 to 5.00

If you are looking for a place to be neatly and comfortably fitted in Underwear, Hose, Boots and Shoes, especially in Snag Proof Rubbers, you cannot do better than by calling at the Potters Mills Bargain Store.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all!

F. A. CARSON
POTTERS MILLS.

Trout Eggs for the Public Schools.

The Pennsylvania fish commission has prepared a series of trout eggs in various stages of development for distribution among the public schools of the state. The object in preparing this series is primarily to give assistance to teachers in nature study and object lesson teaching among the pupils and secondarily to advance the interests of fish culture and protection. The embryos in the eggs prepared are plainly visible to the naked eye and will be sent free, except express charges to the cities. Small cities and towns may be supplied through the state superintendent of education at Harrisburg. The commission also announces that a syllabus for the guidance of teachers will be furnished by the assistant secretary before the beginning of autumn season. All applications must be made immediately to insure their being filled.

Pruning in Winter.

Some successful fruit growers hold that fruit trees should not be pruned in winter, while others pay little attention to season and "prune when the knife is sharp." About one point, however, there can be no doubt, and this is that it is not advisable to prune when the wood is frozen. Other conditions being equal, winter pruning is practiced by many for the reason that more time and care can be given to the work in winter than is practicable in the hurry of the spring work. Grapes can be pruned any time during winter. If the wood is wanted for propagation, it should be cut just before the severe frosts arrive.

Famous Soldier Dead.

General E. C. Williams, of Chapman, Snyder county, died last Friday. He was in the Mexican war, and first to raise the American flag over the city of Mexico.

He was the first man mustered into the service when the civil war broke out.

Clinton County.

Miss Alice Frantz died Monday, at her home near Logan Mills, aged 44 years.

J. M. Bricker, of Salona, lost a valuable horse on Tuesday; it dropped dead while at work in the woods.

SUFFOCATED IN A WHEAT BIN.

A Little Son of Harry Long Meets a Peculiar Death at Spring Mills on Saturday.

A peculiar and fatal accident occurred at Spring Mills last Saturday, in which Clarence, the nine-year-old son merchant Harry Long, was suffocated by being drawn under several hundred bushels of wheat while the contents of the bin was being drawn off in loading a car.

The sad accident occurred at Mr. Long's grain house a short distance below the station. A car was standing on the track along side the grain house, and was to be loaded with wheat. Clarence was playing about the grain house with Harry, the ten-year-old son of railroad section foreman J. P. Osman. The little boys were amusing themselves by jumping into the wheat bin the contents of which were being drawn off into the car on the track outside. The bin contained over six hundred bushels of wheat, and Ellery Krape, an employe of Mr. Long, was loading car. While the wheat was passing out of the bin into the car, the grain forms a current and it is supposed little Clarence in his play, was caught in this current and held as in a quicksand, his struggles to extricate himself only tended to draw him farther down within its deadly clutches, and he was soon covered with the moving grain. His playmate Harry Osman, endeavored to rescue Clarence, and was himself drawn into the current. His cries attracted the attention of Ellery Krape, who was in the car shaping the wheat. Krape immediately closed off the supply of moving grain and called to Mr. Osman, who fortunately was working near by, that two boys were in the bin. With three or four track hands, Mr. Osman ran at once into the grain house. They found Harry almost covered with wheat. After considerable labor he was finally extricated, but so tightly was he wedged and held by the wheat that it required the efforts of two men to extricate him.

Strenuous efforts were then made to reach Clarence, but without success, as he had been drawn to the bottom of the bin and was covered with wheat to the depth of nearly four feet. Removing the grain to another bin was begun at once. The body of the little lad was finally reached and tenderly lifted out of the bin. Dr. Braucht made every effort to resuscitate the little fellow, but his efforts were futile.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, and was largely attended. Interment was made in the Spring Mills cemetery, Rev. Kerschner and Dr. D. M. Wolf officiating. Clarence was a popular and bright little boy and Mr. and Mrs. Long have the deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement.

School Exercises.

Thursday, Feb. 22, 1900, was a red letter day in the history of the public schools of Centre Hall. In accordance with the decision of the Teachers' and Directors' Associations, the pupils of our schools joined with the hundreds of children in the county in celebrating the day. Exercises in commemoration of the noble deeds of the "Father of his country," the "Savior of his country," and the gallant men who went from Centre county in response to the call for defenders of the Union, were held in each room. Programs consisting of recitations, essays, acrostics, interspersed with patriotic songs, were presented in a very interesting and attractive manner. All the pupils acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner, showing that the pupils of the schools have great talent in the direction of public speaking, and that the teachers are doing earnest work in developing this talent. In these programs it was not forgotten that the War Governor of this state was from this county, and he too had his share of attention of the speakers. Very thoroughly did the friends who braved the inclement weather, enjoy the efforts of the children to please. The school children and their friends were given an opportunity to show their patriotism in a practical way by contributing to the fund being raised in the county for the erection of the monument to Centre county's dead heroes. These contributions amounted to $10.50.

A Fine Lot of Horses.

Next Saturday afternoon, C. G. Myers, of Colvin Park, Ill., will offer for sale at the Centre Hall hotel, a car load of Illinois horses. This will be Mr. Myers' second sale of horses in this place. About one year ago he disposed of a lot, all of which gave entire satisfaction to the purchasers. His car load arrived here on Tuesday, and judging from the remarks of horsemen who claim to know, a finer lot of horses never came into this valley. There are mated teams, draft teams, drivers and family horses in the lot—twenty in all, and everyone a beauty. They are now at the hotel stables.

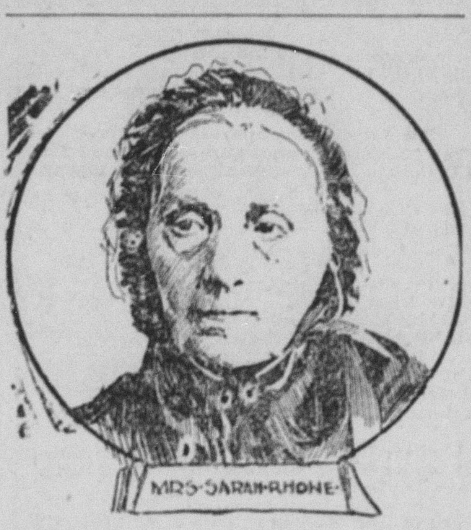
Grangers Want Free Rural Delivery.

At a meeting of the Centre County Pomona Grange a resolution was passed and a memorial sent to the Postoffice Department asking for the establishment of free rural mail delivery routes in Centre county. The Grange also petitioned the Agricultural Department in effect that all office holders in that department should be chosen from the agricultural class.

DEATH OF MRS. SARAH RHONE.

The Aged Twin Sister Succumbs at the Home of Her Son Friday.

The death of Mrs Sarah Rhone, the aged widow of Jacob Rhone, occurred last Friday during the night, at the home of her son, Hon. Leonard Rhone, on the family homestead, about two miles west of Centre Hall, from an illness due to the infirmities of old age, covering a period of several weeks.



Mrs. Rhone was born Jan. 28, 1811, at Coburn, and was aged 89 years, and 26 days. She was a daughter of Leonard Kerstetter, and was a twin sister. With her twin sister, Mrs. Lydia Young, now residing with her only daughter, Mrs. Adam Weaver, of Woodward, were probably two of the most remarkable women in all Pennsylvania, being so far as known, the oldest living twin sisters in the State, having celebrated their 89th birthday only a few weeks ago. Both ladies always enjoyed good health, were spry and lively, until recently when Mrs. Rhone's health began to fail, not suffering from any particular organic trouble, but a general breaking down of the system, and the end came quickly, but not unexpectedly.

These twin sisters were married within a year of each other, Sarah to Jacob Rhone, a sturdy young farmer, and in 1846 he purchased the Rhone homestead and resided there. In 1853, he died, leaving a family of eight small children to the care of his wife. Mrs. Rhone successfully took up the management of the estate, until in 1869, when it was purchased by the present occupant, Hon. Leonard Rhone. This farm has been in possession of the Rhone family since 1794.

Mrs. Rhone was a member of a family of eleven children, all of whom are now dead except her twin sister, and two brothers, Daniel and William Kerstetter. She was the mother of nine children: Dr. John W., died at Bellefonte, 1894; Hon. Leonard Rhone, on the homestead; Mrs. William J. Dale, at Pleasant Gap: Mrs. John Hess, at Pine Grove Mills; Mrs. Henry P. Sankey, at Potters Mills; Mrs. Lewis F. Mason, of Grinnell, Iowa; Lydia A. who died in infancy; Mrs. John W. Hixon, of Newton, Iowa; and Franklin who died at the age of 19.

The funeral took place on Tuesday morning from the family homestead, and was very largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. J. M. Rearick, of Centre Hall, and Rev. Lesher, of Boalsburg. Since early years Mrs. Rhone was a consistent and faithful member of the Lutheran church, retaining membership with the congregation at Tusseyville. Her remains were interred in the family plot in the Tusseyville cemetery.

To Meet in Bellefonte.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Huntingdon Presbytery will be held in Bellefonte March 7th and 8th, opening at 2.15 Wednesday afternoon, March 7. Rev. Arthur H. Ewing, of India, and Mrs. J. L. Potter, of Persia, will address the meetings. Wednesday afternoon from 3 p. m., will be devoted to the work of the C. E. and the Junior C. E. societies and bands. Thursday afternoon will be given to the twenty-fifth anniversary exercises. The missionary society of Centre Hall will be represented at the meeting by Mrs. John Dauberman and Mrs. Mary Odenkirk, and the C. E. society by Mrs. Thomas Wilson and Miss Breeze Benner.

Girl Suicides in Huntingdon County.

When Miss Ellen Eisenberg, the 19 year old daughter of Theodore Isenberg, a well known farmer of Henderson township, retired Friday night she told the family not to be alarmed if they heard strange noises coming from her room. When she was called Saturday morning she did not answer and investigation discovered her dead in bed with two vials by her side, indicating she had taken her life with carbolic acid and morphine. She left a letter charging a young man with slandering her fair name and that of her mother.

Must Pay Tax.

A dispatch from Chambersburg says: A ruling on the liability of soldiers holding license to peddle, hawk or vend goods in the commonwealth to the provisions of the mercantile tax law of May, 1899, has just been received here by attorneys who raised the point before the auditor general's department. The ruling is that where an honorably discharged soldier, holding a court license to peddle in the commonwealth, has an established business, he is liable to the mercantile tax.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. Wm. Rishel, of Tusseyville is Suddenly Called Home.

Mr. William Rishel, one of the most highly esteemed and respected citizens of our valley, died very suddenly at his home at Tusseyville, yesterday morning, at the age of 79 years, 7 months and 3 days.

Mr. Rishel's death was very sudden and unexpected and was without any premonition to his family. He had been troubled for some time with an affection of the throat, and during the past winter whenever he would become affected by the cold, he was sure to be seized with a choking sensation in the throat, which for the time gave him great trouble. Yet at no time was his ailment considered serious. His health otherwise was always very good. Yesterday morning Mr. Rishel was up and around feeling as well as usual. The water trough near the house was frozen over, and Mr. Rishel went out to break the frozen surface. He had finished his work and came back into the house, going into the sitting room. Mrs. Rishel noticed that he had a slight shortness of breath, but expected it to soon pass away as it had previously done. She left him in the room, going out to attend to some household duties, leaving her husband standing by the stove. In a very few minutes she returned to the room and found her husband lying on the floor back of the stove. His hand was against the hot stove and was badly burned and blistered. When Mrs. Rishel reached her husband's body life had already become extinct. Death apparently was very sudden.

The deceased was one of Potter township's most well-to-do farmers. He was born in Georges valley, and in 1820 was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Heltman, of Clinton county. One child was born to them, now the wife of Mr. Samuel Swartz, of Tusseyville. He was a farmer by occupation, industrious and careful in his vocation and was the owner of several fine farms in that locality.

Mr. Rishel was a staunch Democrat. He was a prominent and leading member of the United Evangelical church, and was a most liberal contributor in the erection of the new church at Tusseyville.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, from the residence of the deceased. Interment will be made in the United Evangelical cemetery at Tusseyville. Rev's Rhoads and Stover will officiate at the services.

Death of an Esteemed Lady.

Mrs. Rebecca A. Finkle, an estimable and highly respected lady, died at her home in Georges valley, last Sunday morning from the effects of a stroke of paralysis she received that morning. Mrs. Finkle had not been enjoying the best of health for some time, but her ailment was not of such a nature as to incapacitate her, and she was able to be up and around. Her death was sudden and unexpected to her many friends. She was the widow of David Finkle, who died several years ago, and was a very popular and highly esteemed lady. She was a lifelong and consistent member of the Lutheran church, and always led a life of true Christian piety. She was the mother of seven children, three of whom survive her. They are, Calvin J. Finkle, Adam A., and Robert, all residing in Georges valley. Her age was 64 years, 1 month and 29 days. The funeral took place Wednesday morning, Rev. Rearick officiating in the services. Interment was made in the Georges valley cemetery.

Surprised the Doctor.

Dr G. W. Hosterman, our popular dentist, was treated to a pleasant and agreeable surprise last Thursday evening, on the 45th anniversary of his birth. To surprise the Dr. he was enticed across the street on a friendly visit to a neighbor. While he was absent about twenty-five friends arrived at the home and the Dr. was summoned on the speedy call that he was needed. Awaiting him was the supposed victim Rev. Rhoads, and the Dr. was eager to relieve his suffering victim. He entered the dental office when he was surprised to find a large waiting list. He was quickly made aware of the intent of the many guests and heartily entered into the spirit of the occasion. Refreshments were served and the evening most pleasantly spent, the Dr. acknowledging that he "was not too old to be fooled by his wife."

Weather Interfered.

The heavy rain last Thursday seriously interfered with the horse sale at the hotel, and only five head were sold and the sale stopped. The balance were disposed of at private sale. Today, J. B. Gentzel is offering a car load at public sale. The stock arrived yesterday from Chicago, and they are dandies. At the sale last Thursday, a team was sold at $298, which proves that horses are not a drug on the market, but in demand.

Fell in Love With Stepmother.

Samuel Tressler, aged sixty-six, a wealthy farmer residing near Ursina, Somerset county, is looking for his seventeen-year-old wife, and son, aged twenty-one. Tressler married the girl not long since, and all went well until Tressler's son became enamored of his stepmother, and the couple disappeared.

NO MORE HAZING.

Rumpus at State College.—Two Students Expelled.

For about a month past the Sophmores at State College have been causing the Freshmen who wore mustaches no end of trouble. They "visited" several of the Freshmen and either cut their mustaches or compelled the Freshmen themselves to cut them.

On Friday evening, the 9, about 20 Sophomores held up the only remaining Freshmen who wore a mustache, and cut it as best they could in the dark. They only succeeded, however, in trimming one side, and that about half off, so the young man trimmed the other side even and continued to wear what was left.

The Sophmores were not yet satisfied, so on Tuesday, the 13, they caught the offending Freshman in the main building as he was coming from class and cut off the remainder of his mustache. The Freshman then reported the matter to the president, who started an investigation, with the result that on Tuesday morning Messrs. Lorenza and Miles, two Sophomores, were expelled from college and several other members of the class were placed on probation.

The Sophomores held a class meeting at noon Tuesday and decided to request the president to reinstate Lorenza and Miles or the class would strike. They have as yet received no reply. The excitement was high in the college, for the faculty is determined to suppress hazing, no matter what the cost may be.

Readable Clippings.

It is known that French officers now serving with the Transvaal forces were paid bonuses of $600 at starting, and another $600 upon their arrival in the Transvaal, and receive from $300 to $600 per month during the campaign. The chief French officer gets $600.

At a dinner at Rottingdean lately a Royal Academician stated to the company the curious fact that sugar and sumac are the only two words in English where su is pronounced as shu. There was much interest shown in the discovery, when Rudyard Kipling was heard from the other end of the table, "But, are you sure?"

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by J. H. Ross Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Penns Valley Shoe Store.

Leggins and Overgaiters in all sizes for ladies and gentlemen.

Felts for boys, youths, men, and ladies.

Gum Boots for children, youths, boys, men and ladies.

Come and get prices and you will be convinced to buy.

C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

Just Received a

A Full Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, Trunks, etc.

Our stock was never so complete and was bought early in order to take advantage of the constantly advancing prices.

Come and see, and you will find that we sell at same prices as before.

H. Rossman,
SPRING MILLS.

This week we can give you

The Benefit of a Good Buy in an Original Crate of Queensware.

Cups and Saucers at 25c. a set.
Ewer and Basin, Nappies, Bowls, Meat Dishes, Pitchers, Chambers, etc.,

At Very Low Prices.

Look into this at once.

All kinds of Coal on sale.
Wheat, 67c. Bran and Middlings, $1.00 per cwt. Cheaper by the ton.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

Our Saracen Dress Shoe

For women is the best in the country for the money—$3.00.

They are neat fitters.

Our Walkover Men's Dress and Work Shoe

For $3.50, all styles and all leathers are the most serviceable ever made. Our sales are doubling on them every season.

Don't forget we sell Working Shoes and Combinations. They are fine for winter working outside.

Powers Shoe Co.
Bush Arcade. Bellefonte.

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED
ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY **FREE**
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Brachbill's Annual Reduction Sale IN Furniture

Now Going On.

Which includes some of the choicest goods in the market that came too late for the Holiday trade.

Although prices have advanced, does not say that you must pay higher prices for your furniture, as we are now selling what goods we bought early in the season, before prices advanced. We offer every year during the months of January and February great inducements to buyers in Furniture.

Don't wait for lower prices, but come and see what we can do for you.

W. R. Brachbill,
BELLEFONTE, - - - - - - PA.